

13/11/c

**E X E R C I S E S**  
**ON THE**  
*RULES OF CONSTRUCTION*  
**OF THE**  
**SPANISH LANGUAGE;**

**CONSISTING OF**  
**PASSAGES** Extracted from the **BEST AUTHORS,**  
**WITH**  
**REFERENCES**  
**TO THE**  
*RULES OF THE SPANISH GRAMMAR.*

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**BY THE REVEREND**  
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**M D C C X C V I I I.**

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## INTRODUCTION.

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**T**HIS book is a collection of Spanish imperfect and perfect sentences, in which the rules of the Spanish Grammar are set forth by some examples, and some English sentences, to be translated into Spanish, according to the rules.

A sentence is an expression which signifies any being, action, passion, or movement of any thing; and as it is proper to begin with what is most simple, I should first shew the use of the verbs, there being no sentence without one; and in the Spanish language there being some perfect sentences composed of a verb only; as, *amanece*, the day breaks; *anochece*, night comes on; *hiela*, it freezes, &c.

But as there are very few sentences of this kind, and most of them imply an agent, and an object to which the action or energy passes, I shall follow the order of the Grammar.

Before I begin, I shall make some preliminary observations, which may be of use to the learner.

I. In the first part of my Grammar, after the first paragraph of the third chapter, page 5, add the following one:

“ Although the Spanish academy does not establish any more rules for the tone of the words, the learner should observe that almost all the words ending in *d, l, n, r, z*, should have the last syllable pronounced long; as, *caridad, lealtad; animal, racional; guardian, capitán; amor,*



iv      *On the* TONE *and* GENDERS.

*amor, altar; capaz, rapaz, &c.; except arbol, carcel, debil, cristobal, facil, simil, examen, orden, vexamen, origen, alcazar, caracter, Cadiz, and others."*

To acquire the tone better, I recommend to the scholar to read before a well qualified master, observing his corrections, copying good Spanish books, and speaking Spanish frequently.

2. In the second part it may be observed, that a noun is the name of a thing that may be perceived by the senses or by the mind. It may be a substantive or an adjective.

The substantive may be proper, common, and abstract. The proper serves to distinguish persons, places, or particular things; as *George, Thomas, London, Madrid, January, &c.*

Common is applicable to all objects of the same kind; as, *king, queen, man, woman, house, town, &c.*

Abstract is only applicable to signify the objects of the understanding, being not perceptible by the senses; as, *hope, faith, love, goodness, vice, &c.*

The variation of the nouns is sufficiently explained in the second chapter of the second part of my Grammar, where the following paragraph was accidentally omitted:

"The variation of the genders is; as, *leon, leona; perro, perra, &c.*"

The adjectives are sufficiently explained in chap. 5. of the second part; although it is to be added, that *uno* and *ninguno*, as *bueno, malo, &c.* in the masculine termination, lose the last vowel: and that the adjective cannot stand by itself, but requires to be joined with a substantive; and when it is to be used abstractly, then it is taken substantively, and joined with the article neuter; as, *lo bueno.*

For the construction of the declinable parts of speech, it is necessary to know their *persons, numbers, genders, and cases.*

There



There are three persons. The first speaks of himself ; as, I the present notary do hereby certify, that, &c. *yo el presente escribano por el presente instrumento certifico, que, &c.* We the underwritten merchants, &c. *nosotros los comerciantes abaxo firmados, &c.* The second person is spoken to ; as, *tu hacedor Omnipotente hiciste la tarde, y tu el dia* ; thou Almighty mad'st the night, and thou the day : *Vosotros justamente manteneis, que toda la especie humana tiene por naturaleza un derecho igual á la libertad y á los comunes beneficios de la Providencia* ; ye justly maintain, that all the human species have by nature an equal right to liberty and the common benefits of Providence. The third person is spoken of ; as, he knows not where to meet her ; *el no sabe adonde encontrarla* : They are happy who think themselves so ; *son felices aquellos, or aquellas, que se creen tales.*

There are two numbers, singular and plural. It is said to be of the singular number if it is not denoted but one thing of one kind only ; as, *a tree* ; *I love*. But if there are denoted more than one thing, it is then said to be of the plural number ; as, *trees* ; *we love*.

There are three genders. The masculine belongs to the males ; the feminine to the females ; and although there is no substantive of the neuter gender, it is met with in the article *lo*, and in the singular number of the pronouns of three different terminations ; as, *ello, esto, &c.*

Other nouns, which neither signify male nor female, have been joined, by use, to one or other of the masculine or feminine genders ; and there is no other reason for saying, that *roble* (an oak tree) is masculine, and *encina* (an holm-oak) feminine.

Notwithstanding, there are some substantives common to masculine and feminine, as, *el martir, la mar-*



*el testigo, la testigo* (the witness) : *el virgen, la virgen* (the maid).

There are also nouns among those of beasts which are common to male and female, though by use they are always either masculine ; as, *raton, milano, cuervo*, (mouse, kite, crow) which are always masculine ; and *aguila, grulla, perdiz, rata*, (eagle, crane, partridge, rat) which are always feminine, though by their signification they are common to both sexes ; and when we wish to distinguish the male from the female, we say, *el milano hembra, la perdiz macho*.

It is also to be observed, that use has not yet fixed the genders on *arte, mar, puente, orden* (art, sea, bridge, order) : they are sometimes masculine, and sometimes feminine. *Mar* and *puente* are more frequently used as masculine ; as, *el mar oceano, el magnifico puente*. *Arte* is masculine when it signifies industry ; as, *el arte militar es necesario para mantener la paz* ; military art is useful to preserve peace : and it is feminine when it is used in the plural to signify certain faculties ; as, *estudió las artes* : it is also feminine when we undertake to say, that somebody made use of bad means to obtain something ; *alguno se ha valido de malas artes para lograr algo*. *Orden* is masculine when it signifies government, method, or settlement ; as, *restablecio el buen orden* : *el buen orden pide que se trate antes de lo facil que de lo dificil* : he re-established good order : good order requires to treat of what is easy before that which is more difficult. And it is feminine when it signifies a precept ; as, *ha salido una orden* ; a decree is enacted. It is also feminine when it signifies some profession or institution ; as, *las ordenes religiosas ; las ordenes militares* : notwithstanding, it is not uncommon to say ; *el orden de Santo Domingo ; el orden de San Tiago*. So there are no substantives used, which do not belong to the masculine, or the feminine genders, or both.

To



To ascertain, therefore, the genders of the common substantives, the Spaniards have no recourse to their signification or termination, as in the Latin language. Their only recourse is to the articles commonly used with them; and thus they know that *papel* is masculine, and *carta* feminine; because they say; *el papel*; *la carta*.

About the article *la* there is no difficulty; it is never applied, except to feminines: but there is of *el*, since the Spaniards apply it to some feminines, in order to avoid the concurrence of two vowels (as the Spanish academy says); as, *el agua*, *el alma*, *el aguilá*, *el ave*, &c. these nouns being feminines.

The article *el* being then not sufficient, the recourse is to the article with which the noun is used in plural, and that shews its proper gender; as, *las aguas*, *las almas*, &c. Then, if it is necessary to apply to them any of the adjectives of two terminations, they do it accordingly; as, *el alma vejetativa es el fundamento de la vida*; *el ave ligera presto dexa la tierra*; *el agua clara limpia mejor la cara*; *el alva risueña anuncia mañana serena*; *inclinando la cabeza el aguilá carnívora se lanza sobre la presa*; the vegetative soul is the foundation of life; a swift bird soon leaves the ground; clear water washes the face best; a fine morning foretells a fine day; the carnivorous eagle, bowing its head, darts upon its prey.

These are all the rules which the Spanish academy has given to distinguish the genders of the common nouns; to which I will add, that almost all common substantives ending in *a* are feminines, except *dia*: those ending in *e*, *i*, *o*, *on*, and *u*, are masculines, except *corte*, *declive*, *frente*, *fuelle*, *muerte*, *suerte* (*arte* and *puente* have already been spoken of); *mano*, *nao*, and those ending in *ion*, are feminines.

The cases are sufficiently explained at the end of the fifth chapter of the second part of my Grammar.

## A COLLECTION OF REGULAR VERBS ;

Omitted in Article V, Chapter VI, of the said Second Part of  
my Grammar.

*For the First Conjugation.*

<b>A</b> BORDAR, to board.	apalear, to beat.
abufar, abuse.	aparejar, prepare.
abortar, abort.	apartar, separate.
acabar, finish.	apear, alight.
acedar, four.	apelar, appeal.
acendrar, purify.	apellidar, surname.
acechar, watch.	aprovechar, profit.
acomodar, place.	aplicar, apply.
acusar, accuse.	aplacar, appease.
adelantar, advance.	apostar, wage.
adorar, adore.	aporrear, beat.
afear, blame.	apurar, drain.
afeitar, shave.	apuntar, aim.
afrentar, shame.	apuntalar, prop.
ahumar, smoke.	arañar, scratch.
ahuyentar, fright away.	arquear, bow.
alabar, praise.	arrancar, pull.
alentar, encourage.	arrear, dress.
alexar, remove.	arrastrar, draw.
allanar, level.	arrebatar, snatch.
alquilar, let.	arrimar, lean.
alternar, act by turns.	arrollar, roll.
alumbrar, light.	asaltar, assault.
alzar, raise.	asar, roast.
amanfar, pacify.	asentar, annote.
amedrentar, fright.	asestar, level.
amenazar, threaten.	asegurar, assure.
amparar, protect.	asemejar, liken.
animar, encourage.	asustar, frighten.
	ataviar,



ataviar,	dress.	aventurar,	to venture.
atajar,	to cut off.	averiguar,	verify.
atarear,	task.	avergonzar,	shame.
atenuar,	attenuate.	avisar,	give notice.
atobar,	surprise.	ayudar,	help.
atracar,	grapple.	ayunar,	fast.
atronar,	thunder.	azuzar,	provoke.
atropar,	troop.		

## *For the Second Conjugation.*

Acceder,	to approach.	peder,	to fart.
acoger,	receive.	pender,	hang.
acometer,	attack.	poseer,	possess.
atrever,	dare.	prender,	imprison.
barrer,	sweep.	pretender,	pretend.
beber,	drink.	proceder,	proceed.
ceder,	yield.	prometer,	promise.
creer,	believe.	profterner,	proftern.
coger,	catch.	proteger,	protect.
comer,	eat.	proveer,	provide.
cometer,	commit.	reprehender,	reprehend.
conceder,	grant.	responder,	answer.
correr,	run.	retroceder,	recoil.
corroer,	corrode.	roer,	gnaw.
corresponder.	correspond.	romper,	break.
corromper,	corrupt.	fobrefeer,	defist.
cofer,	few.	fometer,	subdue.
creer,	believe.	forber,	fip.
deber,	owe.	fobrefeer,	defist.
embeber,	imbibe.	forprehender,	surprise.
emprender,	undertake.	fufpender,	fufpend.
efconder,	conceal.	tañer,	beat.
expender,	fpend.	temer,	fear.
impeler,	pull.	texer,	weave.
meter,	put.	vencer,	overcome.
ofender,	offend.	vender,	fell.



*For the Third Conjugation.*

Abatir,	to abate.	exprimir,	to express.
abrir,	open.	extinguir,	extinguish.
abierto,	<i>particip.</i>	fingir,	feign.
aburrir,	molest.	fruncir,	wrinkle.
acudir,	apply.	gañir,	yelp.
añadir,	add.	henchir,	fill.
batir,	build.	huir,	fly.
bullir,	boil.	hundir,	sink.
combatir,	fight.	imprimir,	print.
comprimir,	compress.	incluir,	include.
concurrir,	concur.	infundir,	pour in.
consumir,	consume.	instruir,	inform.
confundir,	confound.	muir,	milk.
construir,	frame.	nutrir,	nourish.
contribuir,	contribute.	obstruir,	obstruct.
cubrir,	cover.	parir,	bring forth.
cubierto,	<i>particip.</i>	partir,	depart.
destruir,	ruin.	permitir,	suffer.
discursir,	discourse.	presumir,	presume.
disminuir,	diminish.	prohibir,	prohibit.
elidir,	frustrate.	pulir,	smooth.
eludir,	elude.	rebair,	rebuild.
embair,	impose on.	restringir,	restrain.
engreirse,	grow vain.	subir,	go up.
erigir,	erect.	subscribir,	subscribe.
escabullir,	slip away.	substituir,	substitute.
escribir,	write.	suprimir,	suppress.
escrito,	<i>particip.</i>	tundir,	shear cloth.
escurrir,	drip.	unir,	unite.
esgrimir,	fence.	urdir,	warp.
exhibir,	exhibit.	zurcir,	darn.
-existir,	exist.		

# CORRECTIONS *and* ADDITIONS

to the

Article XVI. of the said Chapter VI. Page 76, &c.

Empobrecer, *read* empobrezco, empobrezca, &c.

*Hacer.* Pass. participle, *hecho.*

*Poner.* Pass. participle, *puesto.*

*Poder,* to be able. Gerund, *pudiendo.*

Indic. pres.	<i>puedo</i>	<i>puedes</i>	<i>puede</i> <i>pueden.</i>
Preterperf.	<i>púde</i> <i>podimos</i>	<i>pudiste</i> <i>pudisteis</i>	<i>púdo</i> <i>pudieron.</i>
Future,	<i>podré</i> <i>podremos</i>	<i>podrás</i> <i>podréis</i>	<i>podrá</i> <i>podrán.</i>
Imperative,		<i>puede</i>	<i>pueda</i> <i>puedan.</i>
Subj. pres.	<i>pueda</i>	<i>puedas</i>	<i>pueda</i> <i>puedan.</i>
Imperfect,	<i>pudiesa</i> <i>pudiese</i> <i>podria.</i>		
Future,	<i>pudiere.</i>		

*Oler,* to smell.

Indic. pres.	<i>huelo</i>	<i>huelas</i>	<i>huele</i> <i>huelen.</i>
Imperative,		<i>huele</i>	<i>huela</i> <i>huelan.</i>
Subjunctive,	<i>olamos</i> <i>huela</i> <i>olamos</i>	<i>oled</i> <i>huelas</i> <i>olais</i>	<i>huelan.</i> <i>huela</i> <i>huelan.</i>

*Ver,* to see. Participle, *visto.*

Indic. pres.	<i>yo veo</i>	<i>ves</i>	<i>ve, &amp;c. regular,</i>
Imperfect,	<i>vía</i> <i>víamos</i> <i>veía</i> <i>veíamos</i>	<i>vías</i> <i>víais</i> <i>veías</i> <i>veíais</i>	<i>vía</i> <i>vian; or,</i> <i>veía</i> <i>veían.</i>



Imperative,		<i>ve</i>	<i>vea</i>
	<i>veámos</i>	<i>ved</i>	<i>vean.</i>
Subj. pref.	<i>vea</i>	<i>veas</i>	<i>vea</i>
	<i>veamos</i>	<i>veáis</i>	<i>vean.</i>

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## CORRECTIONS *and* ADDITIONS

to the

Article XVII. of the said Chapter VI. Page 86.

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Engreir. Gerund, engriendo.

Indic. Preterperfect,	-	-	-	engrió engrieron.
Subj. Imperf.	engriera	engrieras		engriera
	engrieramos	engrierais		engrieran
	engriese	engrieses		engriese
	engriefemos	engriefeis		engriesen.
Future,	engriere	engrieres		engriere
	engrieremos	engriereis		engrieren.

Dormir. Gerund, durmiendo.

Venir. Gerund, viniendo.

Placer (p. 96.) Imperative, plegaos.

(P. 122. l. 15.) *for variation read* government.

(P. 125. l. 9.) their adjectives, and the adjectives  
other, &c.

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The importance of this book is too well known to be enlarged upon. These exercises comprehend all the difficulties and various constructions of Spanish speech: all the rules and exceptions thereof are exemplified after such a method, that he cannot fail to master the Spanish language, who has gone through them before a well-qualified teacher.

# DIRECTIONS

FOR THE

## SPANISH EXERCISES.

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I. **F**IRST read the English sentence carefully over, and consider whether it is an interrogative, admirative, or a common sentence : for when a question is asked, the noun comes after the verb, or between the sign and the verb.

II. Nouns are ordinarily denoted by the particles *a* or *the* : and verbs by *I, thou, he, she, it, we, you, ye, they* ; or *do, did, shall, will, can, may, might, would, could, should, let, ought*.

III. The genitive is not always denoted by the preposition *of*, but sometimes by *s* at the end of the noun ; and to know whether or no the former of two nouns coming together, and ending in *s*, is the genitive case, you need only take away *s* from the end of it, and set *of* before it, and read first the noun that follows it. Thus, if instead of *the king's right*, or *the mistress's order*, you read *the right of the king, the order of the mistress*, it is visible that *king* and *mistress* are in the genitive case, governed by *right* and *order*.

IV. To know whether a noun is adjective or substantive, add only the word *thing* or *person* to it : if it makes sense with it, it is an adjective ; if it makes nonsense, it is a substantive. Thus *house, woman, book*, are substantives ; because a *house thing, a woman thing, a book thing*, or *person*, make nonsense : but *convenient, handsome,*



*handsome, good*, are adjectives; because you can say, *a convenient thing, a handsome thing, a good thing, a handsome person*.

V. As adjectives come before the substantives in English, put first the substantive into Spanish, that you may see in what gender and number the adjective must agree with it; and consider, besides, what must come first in Spanish, according to your rules concerning adjectives. Thus, in *fine things*, you cannot know in what gender and number *fine* must be put, before you know that the Spanish for things is *cosas*, a noun sub. fem. plur. (as, *las bellas cosas*): observe too, that on placing the adjective, either before or after some of the substantives, depends also the construction of the article; as, *el agua elada, la elada agua*, the frosty water; *el alma sensitiva, la sensitiva alma*, &c.

VI. When you meet with an adjective governed by a verb, and separated from its substantive, to find out that substantive ask yourself this question; *who*, or *what* is, or does that thing which is signified by this adjective? and the word which, in reading the sentence, answers to that question, is the substantive with which it must agree.

VII. That word is the subject of the verb, which, with good sense, answers to the question, *who* or *what*, made by the verb; as in this sentence: *a man who loves virtue, wrongs nobody*. To know what is the subject of *wrongs*, put *who* before it, and say, *who wrongs?* and by reading the sentence over again, it will appear that it is *a man who loves virtue*; and so *a man* is the subject of that verb, as *who* is of *loves*.

VIII. Every verb must have a subject, which may be understood. Therefore, when a verb comes immediately after a noun, governed by *to be*, or another verb, it is a sign that the relative *that*, or *which*, is understood in English, before the next verb. It is the same when the verb is active, and requires an object, or a noun which  
it

it governs, the relative *whom*, or *that*, or *which*, is always understood ; as, *he is the man has done it* : the *man* being the noun governed by *is*, cannot govern *has done* as his subject ; therefore *who*, or *that*, is understood before *has done*. *The man you saw yesterday died this morning* : *who* died ? *the man* ; then it cannot be the noun governed by *saw* : yet *you saw a man yesterday* : therefore *whom*, or *that*, is understood before *you saw*.

IX. The relative *that* is distinguished from *that* a conjunction, in that the relative may be varied by *who*, *which*, or *whom* ; but the conjunction cannot. Besides, the conjunction always has a noun between it and the verb ; but the relative has none, unless when itself is not the subject of the verb.

X. Of indeclinable parts of speech, prepositions come before nouns, articles, pronouns, adjectives, and the present of the infinitive, the gerunds, and participles ; conjunctions before verbs ; and adverbs before nouns, verbs, and even adverbs.

Lastly, observe, that the Spanish which is under the English in the Exercises, is the root of the word ; as the first state, if it is a noun ; or the infinitive, if a verb ; and that, for the greater conveniency of the scholar, there is added an *m.* or an *f.* to the substantives that are to be joined with an article, or an adjective of two terminations, to shew what gender they are of ; *m.* standing for masculine, and *f.* for feminine : there is also added *ad.* to the adjectives of two terminations only, because they are not required for the others.



# E X T R A C T S

## ON THE ACCIDENCE OF NOUNS.

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<b>T</b> HE world,	<i>mundo,</i>	m.
the rag,	<i>trapo,</i>	m.
the being,	<i>ser,</i>	m.
the coat,	<i>casaca,</i>	f.
the earth,	<i>tierra,</i>	f.
the hatred,	<i>odio,</i>	m.
the continent,	<i>continente,</i>	m.
the drizzling wind,	<i>ayre goteando,</i>	m.
the animal,	<i>animal,</i>	m.
the fishing-hook,	<i>anzuelo,</i>	m.
the mountain,	<i>montaña,</i>	f.
the hedge,	<i>vallado,</i>	m.
the water,	<i>agua,</i>	f.
the harmony,	<i>harmonia,</i>	f.
the hill,	<i>colina,</i>	f.
the thicket,	<i>espesura,</i>	f.
the air,	<i>aire,</i>	m.
the heir,	<i>heredero,</i>	m.
the river,	<i>rio,</i>	m.
the height,	<i>altura,</i>	f.
the star,	<i>estrella,</i>	f.
the herb,	<i>yerva,</i>	f.
the dale,	<i>valle,</i>	m.
the hamlet,	<i>aldea,</i>	f.
the storm,	<i>borrasca,</i>	f.
the winter,	<i>invierno,</i>	m.
the smoak,	<i>humo,</i>	m.

the

the hip,	<i>anca,</i>	f.
the spark,	<i>chispa,</i>	f.
the hour,	<i>hora,</i>	f.
the fire,	<i>fuego,</i>	m.
the summer,	<i>verano,</i>	m.
the hermit,	<i>hermitaño,</i>	m.
the heat,	<i>calor,</i>	m.
the boldness,	<i>atrevimiento,</i>	m.
the scratch,	<i>araño,</i>	m.
the history,	<i>historia,</i>	f.
coal,	<i>carbon,</i>	m.
crust,	<i>cortezon,</i>	m.
lamb,	<i>cordero,</i>	m.
wing,	<i>ala,</i>	f.
hashed meat,	<i>picadillo,</i>	m.
herb,	<i>yerva,</i>	f.
Jupiter,	<i>Jupiter,</i>	m. prop. name.
God,	<i>Dios,</i>	m.
a prince,	<i>principe,</i>	m.
Paris,	<i>Paris,</i>	f. prop. name.
cinders,	<i>escoria,</i>	f.
a princess,	<i>princesa,</i>	f.
white bread,	<i>pan blanco,</i>	m.
good bread,	<i>buen pan,</i>	m.
sauce,	<i>salsa,</i>	f.
Juno,	<i>Juno,</i>	f. prop. name.
cloaths,	<i>ropas,</i>	f. plural.
a boy,	<i>muchacho,</i>	m.
the son,	<i>hijo,</i>	m.
a girl,	<i>muchacha,</i>	f.
Rome,	<i>Roma,</i>	f. prop. name.
excellent water,	<i>agua excelente,</i>	f.
a general,	<i>general,</i>	m.
the body.	<i>cuerpo,</i>	m.
the soul,	<i>alma,</i>	f.
a spirit,	<i>espiritu,</i>	m.
the shame,	<i>verguenza,</i>	f.



# 18 SPANISH EXERCISES.

vast offers,	<i>grandes ofertas,</i>	f.
the ace,	<i>as,</i>	m.
a picture,	<i>quadro,</i>	m.
the stake,	<i>estaca,</i>	f.
a hole,	<i>agujero,</i>	m.
the horse,	<i>caballo,</i>	m.
a cask,	<i>barril,</i>	m.
the walnut,	<i>nuez,</i>	f.
a ship,	<i>navio,</i>	m.
the confession,	<i>confesion,</i>	f.
a cabbage,	<i>col,</i>	f.
elder,	<i>anciano,</i>	m.
the wager,	<i>apuesta,</i>	f.
an ox,	<i>buey,</i>	m.
the knee,	<i>rodilla,</i>	f.
a mouse,	<i>raton,</i>	m.
the cake,	<i>bollo,</i>	m.
a weight,	<i>peso,</i>	m.
the boat,	<i>bote,</i>	m.
a nail	<i>clavo,</i>	m.
skin	<i>piel,</i>	f.
a screw,	<i>tornillo,</i>	m.
the badger,	<i>bibaro,</i>	m.
a cross,	<i>cruz,</i>	f.
the stove,	<i>hornillo,</i>	m.
the fire,	<i>fuego,</i>	m.
fine amber,	<i>ambar fino,</i>	m.
Vienna,	<i>Vienna,</i>	f. prop. name.
gravy,	<i>sugo,</i>	m.
the city,	<i>ciudad,</i>	f.
the swallow,	<i>golondrina,</i>	f.
George,	<i>Forge,</i>	proper name.
the admiral,	<i>almirante,</i>	m.
bad sugar,	<i>mal azucar,</i>	m.
the beech tree,	<i>haya,</i>	f.
bitter vinegar,	<i>vinagre amargo,</i>	m.
a book,	<i>libro,</i>	m.

# SPANISH EXERCISES.

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## ON THE ACCIDENCE OF VERBS.

I GIVE, thou propos'st, he sings, we seek, ye limit,  
*dar            proponer            cantar            buscar            limitar*  
they improve. [*mejorar.*]

I did love, thou did'st think, he did comfort, we  
*amar            pensar            consolar*  
did protect, ye did accuse, they did swear.  
*proteger            acusar            jurar.*

I shew'd, thou certifi'd'st, he forgave, we began,  
*mostrar            certificar            perdonar            comenzar*  
ye struck, they insist'd.  
*golpear            insistir.*

I shall assist, thou wilt yield, he will order, we shall  
*asistir            rendir            mandar            pub-*  
publish, ye will draw back, they will ask.  
*licar            retirar            pedir.*

I should forget, thou would'st kill, he could lend,  
*olvidar            matar            prestar*  
we should change, ye could prepare, they would call.  
*cambiar            preparar            llamar.*

I have abandon'd, thou hast blamed, he has walk'd,  
*abandonar            vituperar            andar*  
we have equal'd, ye have buried, they have explain'd.  
*igualar            enterrar            explicar*

I had sent, thou had'st consult'd, he had shut, we  
*embiar            consultar            cerrar*  
had forg'd, ye had spelt, they had avoid'd.  
*forjar            deletrear            evitar.*

I had



I had exhausted, thou hadst burnt, he had finished,  
*consumir* *quemar* *acabar*  
 we had daubed, ye had droven, they had condemned.  
*embarrar* *forzar* *condenar.*

I shall have armed, thou shalt have kissed, he shall  
*armar* *besar*  
 have danced, we shall have listened, ye shall have  
*danzar* *escuchar* *es-*  
 scalded, they shall have carried away.  
*caudar* *llevar*

I should have breakfasted, thou would have nailed up,  
*almorzar* *clavar*  
 he would have paid, we would have praised, ye would  
*pagar* *alabar*  
 have forced, they would have strengthened.  
*forzar* *fortalezer.*

I may think, thou mayst congratulate, he may curl,  
*pensar* *congratular* *rizar*  
 we may lift up, ye may prattle, they may inform.  
*levantar* *charlar* *informar.*

I might throw, thou might'st imitate, he might  
*echar* *imitar*  
 leave, we might swim, ye might dare, they might fish.  
*dexar* *nadar.* *osar* *pescar.*

I may have pushed, thou mayst have purged, he  
*pujar* *purgar*  
 may have redeemed, we may have rewarded, ye may  
*redimir* *premiar*  
 have looked, they may have jumped.  
*mirar* *saltar.*

I might have thanked, thou might'st have rested,  
*agradecer* *reposar*  
 he might have shook, we might have supped, ye might  
*sacudir* *cenar*  
 have sinned, they might have emptied.  
*pecar* *vaciar.*

Fly thou, let him aim, let us speak, dance ye,  
*volar* *apuntar* *hablar* *danc̃ar*  
 let them change. [*cambiar.*]

I chuse, thou obeyest, he fills, we applaud, ye banish,  
*elegir* *obedecer* *llenar* *aplaudir* *desferar*  
 they enslave. [*sujetar.*]

I did demolish, thou didst define, he did commiserate,  
*demolir* *definir* *compadecer*  
 we did disunite, ye did divert, they did harden.  
*desunir* *divertir* *endurecer.*

I converted, thou perverted, he required, we inserted,  
*convertir* *pervertir* *requirir* *inserir*  
 ye served, they slept.  
*servir* *dormir.*

I shall enquire, thou wilt persist, he will finish.  
*inquirir* *persistir* *acabar.*

I should cover, thou would shut out, he would shine,  
*cubrir* *excluir* *reluzir*  
 we would run away, ye would argue; they would  
*huir* *argüir*  
 repent. [*arrepentir.*]

I have made conducive, thou hadst followed, he had  
*conducir* *seguir*  
 laughed, we shall have exempted, ye would have con-  
*reir* *eximir* *con-*  
 verted, they may have invaded.  
*vertir* *invadir.*

I may ask, thou mayst debase, he may attack, we  
*pedir* *abatir* *embestir*  
 may elude, ye may destroy, they may furnish.  
*eludir* *destruir* *proveer.*

I might die, thou mightest rot, he might dissuade,  
*morir* *podrir* *disuadir*

we



we might distinguish, ye might remit, they might  
*distinguir* *remitir*  
 divide. [*dividir.*]

I might have resumed, set off thou, let him marry,  
*resumir* *partir* *cajar*  
 let us re-unite, ask ye, let them restore.  
*reunir* *pedir* *restituir.*

I lie, thou settest out, he is sorry, we consent, ye  
*mentir* *partir* *sentir* *consentir*  
 foresee, they resent.  
*presentir* *resentir.*

I did melt, thou hadst a foresight, he did persist, we  
*derretir* *presentir* *persistir*  
 did resent, ye did set out again, they did part.  
*resentir* *repartir* *partir.*

I repented, thou settest out, he lied, we repented,  
*resentir* *partir* *mentir* *arepentir*  
 ye consented, they insisted.  
*consentir* *insistir.*

I shall persist, thou wilt lie, he will consent, we will  
*persistir* *mentir* *consentir* *re-*  
 resent, ye will pervert, they will assist.  
*sentir* *pervertir* *asistir.*

I should omit, thou wouldst permit, he would resent,  
*omitir* *permitir* *resentir*  
 we would lie, ye would repent, they would consent.  
*mentir* *arepentir* *consentir.*

I have repented, thou hadst lied, he had consented,  
*resentir* *mentir* *consentir*  
 we shall have perverted, ye would have insisted, they  
*pervertir* *insistir*  
 may have converted. [*convertir.*]

I may permit, thou mayst resent, he may persist,  
*permitir* *resentir* *persistir*

we may insist, ye may resist, they may lie.  
*insistir                      resistir                      mentir.*

I might consent, thou mightest resent, he might  
*consentir                      resentir*

assist, we might insist, ye might persist, they might.  
*assistir                      insistir                      persister*

resist. [*resistir.*]

I might have consented, resent thou, let him insist,  
*consentir                      resentir                      insistir*

let us permit, assist ye, let them pervert.  
*permitter                      assister                      pervertir.*

I come, thou preventest, he entertains, we disunite,  
*venir                      prevenir                      entretenir                      desunir*

ye detain, they contain.  
*detener                      contener.*

I did agree, thou didst prevent, he did come, we  
*convenir                      prevenir                      venir*

did unite, ye did disagree, they did entertain.  
*unir                      disconvenir                      entretenir.*

I obtained, thou containest, he retained, we pre-  
*obtenir                      contener                      retener                      pre-*

vented, ye agreed, they disunited.  
*venir                      convenir                      disunir.*

I shall come, thou wilt unite, he will agree, we  
*venir                      unir                      convenir*

shall prevent, ye will entertain, they will agree.  
*prevenir                      entretenir                      convenir.*

I should attain, thou wouldst come, he would sustain,  
*obtenir                      venir                      soutenir*

we would hold, ye would agree, they would prevent.  
*tener                      convenir                      prevenir.*

I have maintained, thou hadst detained, he had  
*maintener                      detener*

agreed, we shall have attained, ye would have pre-  
*convenir                      obtenir                      pre-*



vented, they may have come.

*venir**venir.*

I may obtain, thou mayst unite, he may agree,

*obtener**unir**convenir*

we may retain, ye may prevent, they may detain.

*retener**prevenir.**detener*

I might come, thou mightest agree, he might unite,

*venir**convenir**unir*

we might obtain, ye might detain, they might prevent.

*obtener**detener**prevenir.*

I might have united, prevent thou, let him agree,

*unir**prevenir**convenir*

let us come, agree ye, let them maintain.

*venir**convenir**mantener.*

I attend, thou understandest, he apprehends, We

*atender**entender**aprehender*

condescend, ye yield, they reprehend.

*condescender**ceder**reprehender.*

I did kindle, thou didst pretend, he did proceed,

*encender**pretender**proceder*

we did attend, ye did yield, they did pretend.

*atender**ceder.**pretender.*

I corresponded, thou strovest, he proceeded, we

*corresponder**contender**proceder*

pretended, ye yielded, they understood.

*pretender**ceder**entender.*

I shall spread out, thou wilt strive, he will pretend,

*propagar**contender.**pretender*

we will attend, ye will apprehend, they will proceed.

*atender**aprehender**proceder.*

I should correspond, thou wouldst yield, he would

*corresponder.**ceder**con-*

strive, we would pretend, ye would reprehend, they

*tender**pretender**reprehender.*

would attend. [*atender.*]

I have

I have spread out, thou hadst yielded, he had pro-  
*extender* *ceder* *pro-*  
 ceeded, we shall have attended, ye would have un-  
*ceder* *atender* *en-*  
 derstood, they may have comprehended.  
*tender* *comprehender.*

I may proceed, thou mayst correspond, he may  
*proceder* *corresponder*  
 attend, we may comprehend, ye may understand,  
*atender* *comprehender* *entender*  
 they may strive. [*contender.*]

I might attend, thou might'st proceed, he might  
*atender* *proceder*  
 pretend, we might reprehend, ye might condescend,  
*pretender* *reprehender* *condescender*  
 they might yield. [*ceder.*]

I might have strove, proceed thou, let him correspond,  
*contender* *proceder* *corresponder*  
 let us attend, yield ye, let them understand,  
*atender* *ceder* *entender.*

I love, thou walkest, he sends, we sing, ye count,  
*amar* *andar* *mandar* *cantar* *contar*  
 they employ. [*emplear.*]

I did note, thou didst ransom, he did reprove, we  
*notar* *rescatar* *reprobar*  
 did respect, ye did summons, they did envy.  
*respetar* *emplazar* *envidiar.*

I scared, thou covetedst, he loved, we walked,  
*atemorizar* *codiciar* *amar* *andar*  
 ye sent, they sung.  
*mandar* *cantar.*

I shall employ, thou wilt note, he will ransom,  
*emplear* *notar* *rescatar*  
 we shall reprove, ye will respect, they will covet.  
*reprobar* *respetar* *codiciar.*



I should love, thou wouldst walk, he would send,  
*amar andar mandar*  
 we should sing, ye would want, they would employ.  
*cantar contar emplear.*

I may note, thou mayst ransom, he may reprove,  
*notar rescatar reprobar*  
 we may respect, ye may summons, they may envy.  
*respetar emplazar envidiar*

I might scare, thou mightest covet, he might love,  
*atemorizar codiciar amar*  
 we might walk, ye might send, they might sing.  
*andar enviar cantar.*

I might have ordered, count thou, let him employ,  
*mandar contar emplear*  
 let us note, ransom ye, let them reprove.  
*notar rescatar reprobar.*

I attend, thou didst understand, he apprehended,  
*atender entender aprehender*  
 we shall yield, ye would condescend, they may re-  
*ceder condescender*  
 prehend. [*reprehender.*]

I might kindle, thou pretendest, he did proceed,  
*encender pretender proceder*  
 we corresponded, ye will spread out, they would  
*corresponder extender*  
 strive. [*contender.*]

I may love, thou mightest walk, let him send,  
*amar andar embiar*  
 we sing, ye did order, they counted.  
*cantar mandar contar.*

I shall employ, thou wouldst note, he may ransom,  
*emplear notar rescatar*  
 we might reprove, respect ye, let them envy.  
*reprobar respetar envidiar.*

I summons, thou didst scare, he coveted, we shall  
*emplazar atemorizar codiciar*

love,

love, ye would walk, they might send.  
*amar andar enviar.*

I might sing, order thou, he counts, we did employ,  
*cantar mandar contar emplear*  
 you noted, they will ransom.  
*notar rescatar.*

I should reprove, thou mayst respect, he might sum-  
*reprobar respetar in-*  
 mons, let us envy, covet, let them scare.  
*timar envidiar codiciar atemorizar.*

I understand, thou didst repent, we shall abstain,  
*entenderse arrepentirse abstenerse*  
 you would perceive, they may satisfy themselves.  
*percebirse satisfacerse.*

I might spread out, introduce thyself, let him cover  
*extenderse introducirse cubrirse*  
 himself, let us conduct ourselves, laugh you, let them  
*conducirse reirse*  
 please themselves. [*complacerse.*]

I do argue, thou art yielding, he proceeds, we are  
*arguir ceder proceder*  
 repenting, you do run away, they are reproving.  
*arrepentirse huirse reprobar.*

I have washed myself, thou hast fainted, he has  
*lavarse desmayarse*  
 contradicted himself, we have grown old, ye have  
*contradecirse envejecerse*  
 perceived, they have fortified themselves.  
*percebirse fortalecerse.*

I was yielding, thou wilt be proceeding, he will be  
*ceder proceder*  
 walking, we may be pretending, ye might be striving,  
*ardar pretender contender*  
 let them correspond. [*corresponder.*]

I had employed, thou hadst forgot thyself, he had  
*empleado* *olvidarse*  
 reduced himself, we had understood, ye had perverted,  
*reducirse* *entenderse* *pervertirse*  
 they had prostituted themselves. [*prostituirse.*]

I softened, thou invadest, he ended, we thickened,  
*ablandar* *invadir* *acabar* *espesar*  
 ye groaned, they swallowed up.  
*gemir* *engullir.*

I shall cure, thou wilt betray, he will roast, we shall  
*curar* *engañar* *asar*  
 grow old, ye will stun, they will tarnish.  
*envejecer* *atolondrar* *marchitar.*

I should stuff, thou wouldst succeed, he would foul,  
*bastar* *acertar* *ensuciar*  
 we would fulfil, ye would perish, they would free.  
*cumplir* *perecer* *libertar.*

I have made short, thou hadst disobey'd, he had de-  
*acortar* *desobedecer* *de-*  
 molished, we shall have lessened, ye would have con-  
*molir* *apocar* *con-*  
 verted, they may have weakened.  
*vertir* *debilitar.*

I may enlarge, thou mayst elevate, he may em-  
*extender* *eleva* *her-*  
 bellish, we may make narrow, ye may flourish, they  
*mayear* *estrechar* *florecer*  
 may furnish. [*abastecer.*]

I might feed, thou might'st grow rotten, he might  
*alimentar* *podrir* *ponerse*  
 grow pale, we might refresh, ye might reflect, they  
*palear* *refrescar* *reflexionar*  
 might fill. [*llenar.*]

I might have punished, blush thou, let him bear  
*castigar* *avergonzarse* *padecer*  
 hardships,



hardships, let us reunite, cure ye, let them neigh.  
*reunir curar relinchar.*

I lie, thou settest out, he goes out, we consent, ye  
*mentir partir salir consentir*  
 have a foresight, they resent.  
*presentir resentir.*

I did give the lie, thou hadst a foresight, he did  
*desmentir presentir*  
 serve, we did resent, ye did set out again, they did  
*servir resentir repartir*  
 go out. [*salir.*]

I resented, thou settest out, he lied, we went out,  
*resentir partir mentir salir*  
 ye consented, they had a foresight.  
*consentir presentir.*

I shall serve, thou wilt lie, he will consent, we will  
*servir mentir consentir*  
 resent, ye will go out, they will have a foresight.  
*resentir salir presentir.*

I should do an ill office, thou wouldst reply, he  
*dañar replicar*  
 would lie, we would set out, ye would consent, they  
*mentir partir consentir*  
 would serve. [*servir.*]

I have resented, thou hadst lied, he had consented,  
*resentir mentir consentir*  
 we shall have served, ye would have had a foresight,  
*servir presentir*  
 they may have cleared the table. [*quitar la mesa.*]

I did satisfy, thou didst undo again, he did coun-  
*satisfacer deshacer otra vez contra-*  
 terfeit, we did do again, ye did undo, they did exact.  
*bacer rehacer deshacer exigir.*

I exacted, thou undidst, he satisfied, we undid again,  
*exigir deshacer satisfacer deshacer otra vez*

30 SPANISH EXERCISES.

ye counterfeited, they did again.

*contrahacer rebacer.*

I shall undo again, thou wilt satisfy, he will exact,

*desbacer straxer satisfacer exigir*

we will counterfeit, ye will undo, they will make

*contrahacer desbacer*

up again. [*rebacer.*]

I should do again, thou would'st counterfeit, he

*contrahacer*

would undo again, we would satisfy, ye would undo,

*satisfacer desbacer*

they would exact. [*exigir.*]

I have exacted, thou hadst undone, he had satisfied,

*exigir desbacer satisfacer*

we shall have undone again, ye would have counter-

*contrahacer*

feit, we may undo, ye may exact, they may undo

*desbacer*

again.

I may satisfy, thou may'st do again, he might

*satisfacer rebacer*

exact, we might satisfy, ye might do again, they

*rebacer*

might undo. [*desbacer.*]

I might have exacted, undo thou, let him do again,

*desbacer rebacer*

let us counterfeit, undo ye again, let them satisfy.

*contrahacer rebacer satisfacer.*

I think, thou buildest, he consents, we come, ye

*pensar edificar consentir venir*

owe, I did constrain, thou didst appear, he did conduct,

*deber comprimir aparecer conducir*

we did wait, ye did love, they did punish.

*esperar amar castigar.*

I warned,

I warned, thou retainedst, he conceived, we did  
*advertir                      retener                      concevir                      72.*

again, ye enjoined, they acknowledged.  
*hacer                      mandar                      reconocer.*

I shall produce, thou wilt correspond, he will shew,  
*producir                      corresponder                      mostrar*

we shall widen, ye will lie, they will obtain.  
*ensanchar                      mentir                      obtener.*

I may go out, thou may'st resent, he may give the  
*salir                      resentir                      desmentir.*

lie, we may consent, ye may set out, they may have-  
*tir                      consentir                      partir*

a foresight. [*presentir.*]

I might consent, thou might'st set out again, he  
*consentir                      repartir*

might serve, we might lie, ye might resent, they  
*servir                      mentir                      resentir*

might go out. [*salir.*]

I might have consented, resent, let him serve, let us  
*consentir                      resentir                      servir                      des-*

give the lie, set out, let them have a foresight.  
*mentir                      partir                      presentir.*

I come, thou owest, he attains to, we conceive, ye  
*venir                      deber                      lograr                      concevir*

maintain, they owe again.  
*sostener                      deber otra vez.*

I did agree, thou didst conceive, it did contain, we  
*convenir                      concevir                      contener*

did owe, ye did disagree, they did owe again.  
*deber                      desconvenir*

I obtained, thou perceived'st, he restrained, we owed  
*obtener                      aprehender                      retener*

again, ye became, they conceived.  
*hacerse                      concevir.*

I shall prevent, thou wilt owe, he will come again,  
*prevenir                      deber                      volver*



we shall conceive, ye will befall, they will owe  
*concebir* *sobrevenir*  
 again.

I should attain, thou would'st conceive, he would  
*lograr* *concebir* *per-*  
 belong, we would owe, ye would agree, they would  
*pertenecer* *deber* *convenir*  
 perceive. [*percibir*.]

I have maintained, thou hadst conceived, he had  
*sostener* *concebir* *entre-*  
 kept, we shall have perceived, ye would have detained,  
*tener* *percibir* *detener*  
 they may have owed. [*deber*.]

I may obtain, thou may'st owe again, he may agree,  
*obtener* *convenir*  
 we may conceive, ye may retain, they may perceive.  
*concebir* *retener*

I might come, thou might'st owe, he might belong,  
*venir* *deber* *pertenecer*  
 we might perceive, ye might disagree, they might  
*desconvenir*  
 conceive.

I might have owed again, become thou, let him  
*convenir*  
 conceive, let us prevent, owe ye, let them main-  
*prevenir* *deber*  
 tain. [*sostener*.]

I undo, thou counterfeitest, he does again, we sa-  
*desbacer* *contrabacer* *rebacer* *satis-*  
 tisfy, ye exact, they undo again,  
*facer* *exigir* *rebacer*.

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# Rules for the Spanish Construction of the Substantives.

1. If two or more Substantives, depending on each other, come together, without being divided by any stop, their order is to be reversed in Spanish; that is, the last is to be construed first, and the first last, with the preposition *de*, and the suitable article, if it is a common noun, before it:

## EXAMPLE.

The boy's hat.      A silver dish.      Peter's son.  
*el sombrero del muchacho.    un plato de plata.    el hijo de Pedro.*

## PRACTICE.

The king's accession to the crown.      The street  
*rey, m.    acceso, m.      corona, f.      calle, f.*  
door.      A pair of silk stockings.      A scarlet cloak  
*puerta, f.    un par    seda    medias.    escarlata capa, f.*  
or gown.      A brick house.      Miss Mary's  
*bata, f.    ladrillo    casa, f.    la Señorita Doña María*  
fan and gloves.  
*abanico, m.    guante, m.*

2. There are some expressions where *con* is used instead of *de*; as, Do you like milk with your coffee, chocolate? *quiere v. m. cafe con leche, chocolate con leche?*

3. There are others which the Spaniards translate in a single word; as, The butter-woman is at the door; *la mantequera está a la puerta*: Go and see if the pastry-cook has any apple tarts; *vé á ver á la pasteleira si tiene algunas empanadas de manzanas*: Call the rabbit-man, send for the fisherman; *llama al conejero, y envía por el pescadero.*

4. When we are speaking of, or to a person in a high station, or to whom we would shew respect, or

civility the Spaniards use *Señor Don*, *Señora Doña*, before the christian names ; as, Mister Charles, *Señor D<sup>n</sup>. Carlos* ; Mistress Mary, *Señora Doña Maria* ; Lord George, *Señor Don Jorge* ; Lady Charlotte, *La Señora Doña Carlota*. *Don* is never applied to the surnames ; and when the name is not known, it is said, *el Señor de Fernández*.

5. When we are speaking of our kindred, instead of *Señor* or *Señora*, it is customary to say, *mi abuelo Don Juan*, my grandfather John ; *mi madrina Doña Ana*, my godmother Anne.

6. Substantives denoting measure, such as *ell*, *yard*, *foot*, *inch*, *league*, require the preposition *de* after them ; but in these expressions the first adjective of number that precedes them must always have *de* before it ; and the adjective of dimension is sometimes more elegantly rendered by its substantive ; as, A ditch twenty feet deep ; *un foso de veinte pies de fondo*, or, *de profundidad*.

## PRACTICE.

A young man five feet eight inches high.  
*juven, m.                      pies                      pulgada, f. alto, adj.*

A table two inches thick.  
*mesa, f.                      grueso, adj.*

A river ten feet broad and four deep.  
*rio, m.                      ancho, adj.                      fondo, adj. or profundidad, f.*

A fir plank seven yards long and nine inches broad.  
*pino, m.                      tabla, f.                      vara, f. largo, adj.                      ancho, adj.*

7. Proper names of persons, countries, rivers, and places, do not admit of the article ; as, Sylla gained at Rome an absolute power ; *Silla ganó en Roma un poder absoluto*.

## PRACTICE.

Demosthenes; and Cicero were two great orators :  
*ser, perf.                      grande orador, m.*  
 the



the first flourished at Athens, in the time of Philip and  
*florece* *en Atenas,* *en tiempo,* m. *Phelipe*

Alexander; the other at Rome, in the time of Augustus.  
*Alexandro;* *en Roma* *Augusto.*

The Venus of Praxiteles was a master-piece of  
*Venus,* f. *ser,* imp. *uno,* adj. *exemplar,* m.

statuary. [*estatuaría.*]

London is much better paved than Paris.

*Londres estar mucho mejor enlosado que Paris.*

Nero was the most wicked, and most flattered man  
*ser,* perf. *mas malo* *lisongeado,* adj.

of his age. [*tiempo.*]

Spain is a hot country, but Germany is a very

*España ser caliente país,* *pero Alemania ser muy*

cold one. America is preferable to Asia, or Africa.

*frio.* *ser preferible*

Great Britain comprehends England, and Scotland,

*Gran Bretaña,* f. *contener* *Inglaterra,* f. *Escocia,* f.

and is situated to the north of France.

*estar situado,* adj. *norte,* m. *Francia.*

The kingdom of Portugal lies on the west of Spain.

*Reyno* *estar hacia occidente,* m.

The Tiber is a river of Italy, which passes by

*ser uno,* adj. *rio,* m. *Italia,* *que pasar por*

Rome, and falls into the Mediterranean at Ostia.

*desaguar en* *Mediterraneo junto á Ostia.*

8. Learners are to take notice, that between the article and the proper name, Spaniards understand by the figure ellipsis, any common noun; as, *el poeta Taso*; *la comediente Ines*; *el reyno de Mexico*. There are some exceptions; as, *el Cairo*, &c.

### *Recapitulatory Exercises on the foregoing Rules.*

Wickedness's origin is in the fancy.

*maldad,* f. *origen,* m. *estar* *fantasia,*

One man's fault is another man's lesson.

*falta, f. ser otro, adj. leccion, f.*

A man's first concern is to avoid his conscience's

*empeño, m. ser evitar*

upbraidings; and his second, the world's censure.

*remonedimiento, m. mundo, m. censura, f.*

Diana's anger was the cause of Acteon's death;

*irritacion, f. ser causa, f. muerte, f.*

and Helen's beauty Troy's destruction.

*belleza, f. Troya destruccion, f.*

St. Paul's church is 500 feet long within, 100 feet

*Sr. Pablo Iglesia, f. tener en el centro,*

broad at the entrance, and 243 from the porticos.

*ancho, adj. en entrada, de un portico al otro.*

My tutor's, brother's, partner's, relations, live in

*socio, m. pariente, m. vivir en*

Yorkshire.

The courage of Achilles, and Hector, the valour of

*spiritu, m. valor, m.*

Diomedes, and Ajax, the fidelity of Andromache, and

*fidelidad, f.*

Penelope, are celebrated in the writings of Homer,

*ballarse obra, f.*

who was a native of Smirna, or Chios.

*ser natural*

Raphael, Tasso, and Ariosto lived in the time of Medicis.

*vivir tiempo, m.*

Iceland situated to the north of Europe, is 100 miles

*Yslanda situada norte tener*

long, and 150 broad, and belongs to the king of Denmark.

*largo ancho,*

The famous canal of Languedoc in the south of

*famoso, adj. canal, m. mediodia*

France is 100 miles long, and forms a communication

*tener formar*

between the Mediterranean sea, and the Atlantic ocean.

*entre Mediterraneo, m. Atlantico, m.*

*Rules for the Spanish Construction of the Articles.*

10. When the common substantive is not taken in an indefinite sense, it must be used with an article prefixed to it, or agreeing with it in number, gender, and case.

11. It is the same with many expressions that comprehend things or actions, to which it is impossible to attribute either masculine, or feminine genders ; as it is expressed in my Grammar, under this chapter.

EXAMPLE.

The creator of heaven, and earth, is the God of Gods.  
*El criador del cielo, y de la tierra, es el Dios de los Dioses.*

The love of life, and the fear of death, are natural  
*El amor de la vida, y el miedo de la muerte, son naturales*  
to men.  
*á los hombres.*

All what is said of the revolution.

*Todo lo dicho acerca de la revolucion.*

It is necessary to begin by what is most fundamental;  
*Es necesario empezar por lo que es mas fundamental*  
and simple.  
*y mas simple.*

PRACTICE.

The horror of vice, and the love of virtue, are the  
*horror, m. vicio, m. amor, m. virtud, f. ser*  
delight of the wise.  
*delicia, f. sabio, m.*

Give me the bread. Cut the meat.  
*dar pan, m. carne, f.*

Bring the mustard,  
*traer mostaza, f.*

What is agreeable to the taste is often pernicious to  
*lo que ser agradable gusto, m. ser las mas veces pernicioso*  
health. [*salud, f.*]

The



The price of silk is extravagant.

*precio, m. seda, f. ser extravagante.*

Men ought to shun vice, and stick to virtue.

*deber buir del vicio adoptar virtud, f.*

The use of lace is not very antient.

*uso, m. encaje, m. ser muy antiguo.*

Italy is the garden of Europe.

*Italia ser jardin, m.*

France is separated from Spain by the Pyrenees, and

*estar separar*

from Italy by the Alps.

Galicia is very distant from Andalusia.

*estar*

The rivers Euphrates, and Tigris join before they

*juntarse antes de*

enter into the sea.

*entrar en mar, m.*

The Parnassus, and Helicon are the two darling

*favorito, adj.*

mountains of poets.

*monte, m.*

The king of France had given Avignon to the Pope.

*dar*

The principality of Orange is in that country.

*principado*

*estar*

*pais.*

Wheat has been sold for a crown a bushel.

*trigo, m. ser vender corona, f. celemin, m.*

Lace will be sold for fifteen shillings an ell.

*encaje, m. se vendera*

*vara, f.*

These faggots are worth five pounds a hundred.

*garvill, f.*

*valen*

*libra, f.*

Butter sells for sixpence a pound.

*mantequilla, f. se vende*

Eggs have been sold six shillings a hundred; ten-

*huevos, m. se han vendido*

pence a dozen.

*penique docena, f.*

Let

Let us prefer honour to interest.

*preferamos honor, m. interes, m.*

Clemency, wisdom, and courage, are finer ornaments

*Clemencia, f. sabiduria. animo, m. ser mas bellos adornos*

in a prince than the jewels with which he is adorned.

*de un principe que joyas con que se viste.*

Poverty, illness, and other misfortunes of life that

*Pobreza, f. enfermedad, f. otro, adj. desgracia, f. vida, f. que*

are of a long continuance, make men miserable.

*ser largo, adj. duracion hacer*

History, geography, and mathematics, are necessary

*ser*

sciences. [*ciencia.*]

The study of history has always been recommended

*historia, f.*

*ser recomendar*

to youth of both sexes.

*juventud, f. ambos, adj. sexo, m.*

It was ever commendable to study languages.

*ser siempre recomendable estudiar lengua, f.*

### *Rules for the Spanish Pronouns.*

12. The variation of the first personal pronoun in the singular is, *yo, mi, me, conmigo*; as, *yo hablo*; *de mi se quejan*; *a mi me llaman*; *hablan conmigo*; I speak; they complain of me; they call for me; they speak to me.

13. The variation of the second personal pronoun in the singular is, *tu, ti, te, contigo*; as, *tu tienes la culpa*; *de ti murmuran*; *a ti te escuchan*; *hablan con tigo*; that is your fault; they complain of you; they listen to you; they speak to you.

14. These two first personal pronouns are common to male, and female.

15. The variation of the third personal pronoun, in its direct signification in the singular, is, *el*, or *le* for the masculine, *ella*, *le*, or *la* for the feminine, *ello*, or *lo* for the neuter; as, *el es*; *hablamosle*; *á ella le está bien*; *siganla*; *ello parece facil, pero no lo es*; he is; let us speak to him; it is good for her; let them follow her; it appears easy, but it is not so.

16. The plural of the first personal pronoun is *nos*, and has no variation; that of the second is *vos*, and sometimes loses the *v*; as, *yo os lo mando*; I command you. The plurals *nos* and *vos*, when they are not in composition with the adjective *otros* for the masculine, and *otras* for the feminine, are common to both genders; and although plurals, they may sometimes be united with nouns in the singular number, particularly in the decrees of some great superiors; as, *Nos D<sup>n</sup>. Fray Fernando Portillo, Arcobispo de S<sup>to</sup>. Domingo, &c.*; *por quanto por parte de vos, D<sup>n</sup>. Felipe Fernandez, nos ha sido hecha relacion, &c.*; We Lord Brother Fernando Portillo, Archbishop of St. Domingo, &c.; whereas on your behalf, Mr. Felipe Fernandez, it has been reported to us, &c.

17. The plural of the third personal pronoun, in its direct signification, has for its variation, *ellos*, *les*, and *los* for the masculine, and *ellas*, *les*, and *las* for the feminine; as, *á ellos les dixeron, que los castigarian*; *á ellas les pareció, que las miraban*; it was said to them that they would be punished; it appeared to them that they looked at them.

18. The neuter *ello* has no plural, and when it is preceded by the preposition *de*, loses the *e*; and the same happens with *ellos*, *ella*, *ellas*, but not with *el*, which ought to be distinguished from the article; as, *dello se hablaba*; *dellos decian, que irian á la guerra*; *della*, or *dellas, decian, que se casaban*; it was spoken of it; it was said of them, that they would go to war; it



it was said of her, or of them that they should be married.

19. The two first personal pronouns, in their reciprocal signification, have no other variations ; as, *yo me amo, tu te amas, nosotros nos amamos, vosotros os amais* ; I love myself, thou lovest thyself, we love ourselves, ye love yourselves : but the third personal pronoun has for its reciprocal signification, *si, se, consigo*, common to the three genders, and both numbers of the direct signification ; as, *el se estima a sí mismo ; ella se viste por sí misma ; ello lo da de sí mismo ; ellos hacen para sí mismos ; ellas se alaban á sí mismas* ; he esteems himself ; she dresses herself ; it comes by itself ; they do for themselves ; they praise themselves.

20. N. B. *El, la, lo, los, las*, may be articles and pronouns. Articles when they come before the nouns ; as, *el hombre ; la muger ; lo bueno ; los honores ; las virtudes* ; the man ; the woman ; the good ; the honours ; the virtues. They are pronouns only before, or after the verbs ; as, *el habló, or habló el ; la casaron, or casaronla ; lo buscaron, buscaronlo ; los castigaron, or castigaronlos ; las vistieron, or vistieronlas* ; he spoke ; they married her ; they fetched it ; they punished them ; they dressed them.

21. *Yo* may be used with the substantives ; as, *Yo Don Josef Eguluz, corregidor de la ciudad de Xerez de la Frontera* ; I Mr. Joseph Eguluz, lord mayor of the city of Xerez de la Frontera.

22. The pronoun *tu* is never used but by superiors speaking to their children, and servants.

23. Instead of *tu* the Spaniards make use of *usted* in singular, and *ustedes* in plural, for both genders with which the verb agrees in the third person accordingly ; as, *Usted mantiene con justicia que todos los individuos de la especie humana tienen por naturaleza igual derecho a la libertad,*

*libertad, y a los beneficios de la Providencia*; you justly maintain that all the human species have by nature an equal right to liberty, and the benefits of Providence: *Ustedes se introducen, á hablar en asuntos, que no han examinado*; you take upon yourselves to speak on topics that you never considered.

24. Neither is the third personal pronoun used when we speak about any honourable person, or persons; and instead of calling over his, or their proper names every moment, the Spaniards use the treatment *su merced* in singular, or *sus mercedes* in plural, for both genders; as, *Mi padre me encargò, que diga à vm, que su merced le está esperando*; my father desired me to tell you, that he is waiting for you: *Sus mercedes todos están buenos, y me han encargado que rinda á vmds sus cumplimientos*: the gentlemen are all in good health, and desired me to present you their compliments.

25. Personal pronouns and their substitutes, when they are doers, and the speech is of an active and natural construction, ought to be used in the nominative; and before the verb: the same method must be used, when they are sufferers, and the speech is of a passive and natural construction; but when the speech implies either an interrogation, or the imperative mood, then they come better after the verb.

## EXAMPLES.

I am ready. Is he at home? Do so.  
*Estoy pronto. Está su merced en casa? Haga vm a s.*

## PRACTICE.

I praise, thou eatest, he opens, we talk, ye drink,  
*alabar comer abrir hablar beber*  
 they add. [*añadir.*]

Am I blamed? art thou held? is he led? are we  
*vituperar? detener? conducir? re-*  
 rewarded? are ye condemned? have they done.  
*compensar? condenar? hacer?*

Cling

Cling thou. Creep ye.

*agarrarse. gatear.*

I do not forget the benefits.

*olvidar beneficio, m.*

Look at that tree. It is | well blossomed, | and yet

*arbol, m. estar vicioso,*

produces no fruit. I will cut it down | if it yields no

*producir. fruto. cortar dar*

fruit this year. These two trees are dead. It is the

*estar muerto, adj.*

moss that has killed them. You see that it stops the

*moho, m. matar ver que tapar*

pores of the trees.

*pero, m.*

Let us go into the poultry yard, it is open. We

*corral, m. estar abierto.*

have a dozen of hens. They lay eggs every day.

*tener docena, f. gallina. poner huevo, m. todo, adj.*

We tell him the truth, and he wont believe us.

*decir verdad, f. no querer creer*

Few people | are wise enough to prefer the blame

*pocos ser sabio, adj. bastante preferir reproche, m.*

that is useful, to the praise that betrays them,

*ser util, alabanza, f. vender*

I intreat you, to grant me that favour.

*suplicar conceder favor, m.*

What can I do for you, madam?

*poder hacer*

What do you say, Sir? I do not understand you.

*decir*

*entender*

Don't you speak Spanish?

*hablar*

I understand it pretty well; but when you speak so

*casi*

*quando*

*tan*

very fast, I cannot understand you.

*apriesa*

I ask you if you will do me a favour?

*suplicar*

*hacer*

With



With all my heart, if I can conveniently. Have  
*corazon, m. comodamente. tener*  
 you a Spanish dictionary? Yes, Sir, I have Baretti's  
*tener*  
 dictionary. Will you lend it me for two, or three weeks?  
*prestar*

It is at your service, if you choose to send for it.

*estar* Do you think the city of Madrid is finer than London?  
*querer enviar*  
*ciudad, f. hermosa, adj.*

No; it is not so large, nor so well built as London.  
*ser edificada*

Did you see the castle of St. Angelo at Rome?  
*ver*

Yes; it is very fine, and very rich: | in short, |  
*hermoso, adj. rico: en una palabra,*  
 it is the finest castle in all Europe.

I love you with all my heart; and if you will come  
*corazon, m. venir*  
 to-morrow to see me, I will give you what I promised  
*mañana ver dar prometer*  
 you.

I will not fail; but I am afraid to be too troublesome  
*faltar; pero temo molesto, adj.*  
 to you, and to your family.

Did Mr. N. return you the book you lent him?  
*recibir libro, m. prestar*

Not yet; but I believe he will give it me soon.  
*creer presto.*

When you | get it back, | will you lend it me.  
*le recoja, prestar*

I will do it willingly, to oblige you.  
*hacer gustosamente por servir*

When will you go to see him at his country seat.  
*ir ver casa de campo.*

I believe I shall visit him next month.  
*creer visitar proximo mes, m.*

Bring

Bring me to-morrow your grammar.

Here it is, Sir ; I brought it with me.

*aquí estar iracer con*

Shew me what you have written. That is not well

*mostrar escribir. estar*

done. Write it over again ; and when you have done,  
*otra vez ; lo haya hecho,*

give it to your brother. [*hermano.*]

Believe me, you are very idle.

*ser pereroso, adv.*

Forgive me, I will be more diligent.

*perdonar ser*

Reach me that pen-knife, and a new clean plain pen.

*alcanzar corta-pluma, limpio, adj. pluma, f,*

Write an exercise, and then read it to me.

*después leer*

She loves me, and yet I am unhappy with her.

*aun ser*

26. Personal pronouns, when they are sufferers, or persons to whom any profit, or damage occurs, and the speech is of an active, and natural construction, ought to be used in the terminations, *me, te, se, le, la, lo, nos, os, los, las*, and most commonly placed before the verb ; except in the imperative mood, where they ought to be placed between the verb, and the nominative case, and in the infinitive, where they are better after the verb : (see Article the fourth, p. 126, of my Grammar).

#### EXAMPLES.

You have armed him with the sword.

*Tu le armaste con la espada.*

Read the book.

*Lee el libro.*

It is good to honour oneself with good deeds.

*Es buena honrarse con buenas obras.*

PRAXIS.

## PRACTICE.

He burned himself with love.

*ardirse*

*de*

We demonstrate to them the truth. [*verdad. f.*]

Dress yourself.

*vestirse*

He came to overcome them in the dispute.

*venir*

*vencer*

*disputa, f.*

Possibly we may agree in conversing.

*acaso*

*poder convenir.*

27. It is also to be observed, that *se* makes the adjoining verb sometimes passive; as, *Se hace la paz*; they are making peace: *Las cartas se escriben*; they are writing letters.

28. Demonstrative pronouns are, *este, ese, aquel, este otro, ese otro, aquel otro*: *este* and *este otro* refer to what is nearest, or at hand to the first person; *ese* and *ese otro* refers to what is nearest to the second; and *aquel* and *aquel otro* to what is more distant with respect to *other*: when they are with the substantives, they relate to, ought to precede, and agree with them in number, gender, and case.

## EXAMPLE.

In this world. With that child. For that horse.

*En este mundo.*

*Con ese niño.*

*Por aquel caballo.*

## PRACTICE.

This horse trots well. That man talks loud.

*caballo trotar*

*hablar alto.*

This table is too wide.

*mesa, f. ser demasiado ancho, adj.*

These glasses are not clean.

*crystal, m. estar*

*limpio, adj.*

This work will not be finished this summer, nor

*obra*

*ser acabado, adj.*

*verano*

even this year. That tree is dead.

*aun*

*arbol, m. ser muerto, adj.*

This



For DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS. 47

This garden is in good order ; but these walks  
*jardin, m. estar en* *pero* *calle, f.*  
 are too narrow. [*estrecho, adj.*]

These boys and those girls run faster than that  
*muchacho* *muchacha correr mas* *que*  
 woman. [*muger.*]

This hat is the gentleman's, and not yours.  
*sombrero, m. ser* *señor*

That house is Mr. Martin's, and this orchard is his  
*casa, f. ser* *vergel, m.*  
 brother's. Your horse is as fine as this.  
*cavallo ser tan hermoso, adj. como.*

Eat that apple, and I will eat this.  
*comer* *manzana, f.*

These pears are better than those.  
*pera, f. ser mejor* *que*

Virtue, and vice produce different effects : this  
*virtud, f.* *vicio, m. producir* *diferente*  
 causes the misery of men, that makes them happy.  
*causar* *miseria, f.* *hacer* *feliz.*

Here are my books ; but these are morals, and those  
*aquí estar* *libro, m.* *ser moral,*  
 politics. [*político, adj.*]

This man is more honest than what you think.  
*honesto* *pensar.*

This woman is not so happy as she deserves.  
*señora ser* *feliz* *merecer.*

29. The demonstrative pronouns, when they are used to avoid the repetition of the substantives they relate to, are to be rendered by the personal pronoun.

EXAMPLE.

The king's coach, and *that* of the queen.  
*El coche del rey, y el de la reyna.*

PRACTICE.

## PRACTICE.

The city of London is bigger, and contains more  
*ciudad, f. Londres ser mas grande, contener mas*  
 inhabitants, than *that* of Paris. . . .

*habitar que*

This house is smaller, than *that* of your brother.  
*casa, f. ser mas pequeño, adj.*

He has taken the best apples, and has given to me  
*tomar mejor manzana, f. dar*  
*those* which are good for nothing.  
*bueno, adj.*

---

30. The demonstrative pronouns, used singly either before, or after the verb, and standing for any expression that comprehends things, or actions, to which it is impossible to attribute either the masculine, or feminine gender, ought to be rendered by the neutral termination.

## EXAMPLE.

*This* is more | surprising | than *that*.  
*Esto es mas de admirar que aquello.*

## PRACTICE.

*That* is admirable. *This* is very fine. [*hermoso*.]

In saying *that*, he looked at me.  
*diciendo mirar*

*This* will occasion a new law-suit.  
*ocasionar pleyto.*

I did not think of *that*. All *that* is true.  
*pensar en verdad.*

*This* was approved by a few ; but *that* displeased  
*aprobar pero disgustar*  
 the whole company.  
*todo, adj. compañía, f.*

*That* of which you spoke to me yesterday.  
*hablar*

---

31. Demonstra-

31. Demonstrative pronouns, when they relate to a foregoing substantive, although they must agree with it in number, and gender, yet sometimes do not agree in case; as, *Hablamos de mi primo, y de mi hermana; para esta te daré un abanico, y para aquel un sombrero*; We have spoken of my cousin, and of my sister; for her I will give you a fan, and for him a hat.

32. Possessive pronouns in singular, before their substantives, are *mi, tu, su*; after them, *mio, tuyo, suyo*; in plural, before, *mis, tus, sus*; after, *mios, tuyos, suyos*. *Nuestro* and *vuestro* are used like adjectives, but rather before than after their substantives; and all these do not agree with the possessor, but with the thing possessed.

## EXAMPLE.

My father, thy mother, his friend, our relations,  
*Mi padre, tu madre, su amigo, nuestros parientes,*  
 your commerce.  
*su comercio.*

Your brother, and mine. My book, and thine.  
*Vuestro hermano, y el mio. Mi libro, y el tuyo.*  
 My story is long, his is short; but let us hear  
*Mi historia es larga, la suya es corta; pero oygamos*  
 yours first.  
*la tuya primero.*

## PRACTICE.

His story is short, and entertaining; mine is long,  
*entretenida; larga*  
 and tiring one. [*canfada.*]

Go to my neighbour's (a), and enquire after his son.  
*ir vecino, preguntar hijo.*

Have you seen my canary birds?  
*ver canario.*

(a) This *s*, which signifies the genitive case, in this and similar phrases, ought to be translated by, *en casa de, el libro de, el estilo de, &c.*



Walk in our garden.

*pasar* *jardin, m.*

Examine his papers. Look for my letter.

*examinar* *papel, m.* *busca* *carta.*

Don't go out without an umbrella, your gloves,

*salir* *sin* *parasol, m.* *guante.*

and your fan. [*abanico, m.*]

Her affection for me is not great.

*afection* *grande.*

Thy sword is too long.

*espada, f.* *demasiado largo, adj.*

My action is not blameable. [*vituperable.*]

My clock does not go right now.

*relox* *no va bien ahora.*

The end of his cane has spoiled his hat.

*punta, f.* *caña* *ensuciar sombrero.*

Take up her knife. Give her her fork.

*coger* *cuchillo.* *dar* *tenedor.*

Return her her book. Hang up her hat.

*volver* *libro.* *colgar*

Mend her pen. Clean her buckles.

*cortar* *pluma, f.* *limpiar* *hevilla, f.*

Your father, and mine are talking together.

*estar hablar*

Is that your book? [*libro, m.*]

Yes; it is mine.

I have lost my seal; lend me yours.

*perder* *sello, m.* *prestar*

Their house is almost opposite to ours.

*estar casi enfrente*

His lesson is long; but mine is short.

*leccion, f.* *ser* *ser corto, adj.*

The king was in his coach, and the queen in hers.

*estar*

My business requires more labour, and care than his.

*negocio* *exigir* *trabajo* *cuidado*

This

For DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS. 51

This book is mine.

That horse, which was mine, now is thine.  
*ser*  
*caballo*

This field was ours, and this meadow is yours.  
*campo, m.* *prado, m.*

This house was his, and these trees were theirs.  
*casa, f.* *arbol, m.*

The gun, which you have bought of Mr. Smith was  
*fusil* *comprar* *ser*  
mine, before it was his.  
*antes ? de ser*

Is that country house near Southampton, yours, or  
*quinta, f.* *cerca*  
his ? If it was mine, I would sell it.  
*si fuera* *vender.*

I have got nothing of yours.  
*no tengo nada*

We, and ours are for peace.  
*estar* *paz.*

Was it not for disputing of mine, and thine, there  
*no fuera*  
would be no discord. [*discordia.*]

We must give every one his due.

33. Possessive pronouns may be repeated in Spanish, before every substantive, when there are more than one in the same sentence.

EXAMPLE.

Cousin, bring me my coat, waistcoat, and breeches.  
*Primo, traeme mi casaca, mi chupa, y mis calzones.*

Uncle, how is my aunt, and my cousins ?  
*Tio, como estan mi tia, y mis primos ?*

PRACTICE.

Have you seen my books, ink, pens, and paper.  
*ver* *tinta, pluma, papel.*





35. If the preposition *of* be set immediately before a possessive pronoun, it is to be omitted in Spanish.

EXAMPLE.

A friend of mine would be very glad to, &c.

*Un amigo mio se alegraria mucho de, &c.*

PRACTICE.

A kinsman of yours has obtained a pension.

*pariente obtener pension, f.*

Two servants of his robbed him.

*criados robar (2 perf.)*

Mr. Thorbeck, scholar of mine, has learned to write,

*aprender escribir*

and speak Spanish in seven weeks.

*hablar semana.*

*Relatives, Interrogatives, and Indefinite Distributives, which come under the same rules of Government.*

36. A relative refers to some preceding word, or clause of a sentence, or sometimes to a whole sentence; which precedent word or clause, or sentence, is called the *antecedent*. The antecedent not only goes before the relative, but is also understood, and sometimes repeated after it.

37. An *interrogative* refers to *something* which may be considered as an antecedent: and the design of the interrogative term, in a question, is to discover something, or unknown *antecedent*; thus, *De quien hablo v. m.?* whom did you mention? *Del sabio, y virtuoso;* the wise and virtuous man:—it was the wise and virtuous man whom you mentioned. Thus the antecedent is discovered in the answer.

38. The interrogative *que* likewise inquires after an unknown *antecedent*; as, *Que está v. m. mirando?* *aquel libro;* what are you looking at? that book:—it was a book which you was looking at: *Que está v. m. sembrando?*

*brando? la raíz de un tulipo*; what are you sowing? the root of a tulip:—it was the root of a tulip that you were putting, &c.

39. The distributive, and indefinite terms, *quienquiera, qualquiera*, &c. may be considered, as referring to some hypothetical antecedent not determined in the sentence: as, *Quienquiera v. m. señale, yo lo apruebo*; *qualquiera v. m. elija, yo se le enviaré*; whomsoever ye shall appoint, I will *him* approve; whichsoever ye shall choose, *that* will I send you.

40. The relative agreeth with its antecedent in person, number, and gender; and sometimes in case.

41. The relative pronouns are, *que, qual, quien, cuyo, ambos, entrambos, ambobados, quienquiera, qualquiera, alguien, nadie, alguno, ninguno*; which, who, whose, both, whosoever, whichsoever, somebody, nobody, anybody. *Que* is common to all numbers and genders; *qual* makes plural *quales*, and *quien* *quienes*, and both are of all genders; but *que* and *qual* may relate to any substantive whatever, and *quien* only to a person. *Cuyo* follows the declension of the adjectives of two terminations, agrees with the person, or thing of which we are speaking, and not with the person, or thing to which it relates; as, *Aquel, or aquella, cuyo sea el dinero, le cobre*; *aquel, or aquella, cuya sea la hacienda, la cuide*; that man, or woman, whose is the money, may recover it; that man, or woman, whose is the estate, ought to take care of it. Where *cuyo* and *cuya* agree with *dinero* and *hacienda*, and are relating to a person to whom the money, or estate belongs, and *cuyo*, is the same as *of whom* or *whose*.

42. *Ambos, entrambos, and ambobados*; both; follow the declension of the adjectives of two terminations; but have no singular.

43. *Quienquiera, qualquiera*; whoever, whichever; are indefinite pronouns, common to both genders, and which signify as the parts of their composition.

44. *Alguien*, somebody; *nadie*, nobody; *alguno*, any, or, any one; *ninguno*, none, or, no one; likewise are used as indefinite pronouns: *alguien* and *nadie* are of all numbers, and genders; *alguno* and *ninguno* do not differ from the adjectives of two terminations; but *ninguno* has no plural.

45. *Algo*, some; *cada*, each; *fulano*, somebody; *fulano*, another; may be added to the pronouns, and they all have no plural: *algo* is always neuter; *cada* is common to masculine, and feminine; and *fulano* and *fulano* have a feminine termination.

46. The pronoun *quien* relates to a person, and is common to both genders.

## EXAMPLE.

It is he whom I see.

*El es á quien yo veo.*

The woman of whom they are speaking.

*La muger de quien estan hablando.*

## PRACTICE.

Ye who maintain the cause of truth, and virtue, do  
*mantener causa, f. verdad, f. virtud, f.*

great, though, perhaps, not honoured services.

*grande acaso servicio, m.*

They are persons who extol the actions which they  
*ser ponderar accion, f.*

never practise.

*nunca practicar.*

What can I do, who am a poor helpless woman?

*ser desamparado, adj.*

No people are ever well defended, but those who

*ser jamas defender sino*

fight for themselves.

*pelear*

The effects of liberty were obvious in the Samnites,

*efecto, m.*

*ser evidente*



56 SPANISH EXERCISES.

who, though confined to a very small spot, made a  
*reducir* *pequeño terreno hacer*  
much greater resistance than Numidia, Egypt, Mace-  
*resistencia, f.*  
donia, and all Asia.

Let us endeavour to appease the judge, before whom  
*intentar en calmar* *ante*  
we are to appear one day.  
*deber presentarse* *día, m.*

The man who does his duty, receives the approba-  
*deber*  
tion of virtuous people.

It is God to whom we ought to direct all our actions.  
*dirigir*

We must be careful in choosing those friends, whom  
*es preciso tener cuidado* *elegir* *los amigos a quienes*  
we intend, to make our confidants.  
*intendamos* *confidente, m.*

There are | many men | whom a prudent person ought  
*hay* *muchos* *un hombre prudente deber*  
not to trust. [*fiar.*]

Do you know whom you speak to (a) ?  
*saber* *hablar con.*

Who is there ? It is I—it is Peter.  
*estar* *ser* *ser*

The prince, whom I serve, has intrusted me with the  
*servir* *confiar*  
greatest employments. [*empleos, m.*]

The woman, whom God formed with one of Adam's  
*formar*  
ribs, was the cause of his sin.  
*causóla, f. ser* *pecado, m.*

(a) N. B. When any preposition occurs at the end of an En-  
glish phrase, it must be placed before its own case : therefore this  
ought to be rendered by : *con quien había, &c.*

It

It is you they are speaking of.

*de quien-estar hablar.*

It is you he applies to.

*á quien el se dirige.*

The person upon whose honour I had relied. [*contar.*]

The person with whom you trade, is not worth-  
*tratar no vale*

a groat. [*un quarto.*]

The lady, with whom you live, is not twenty-four

*señora*

*vivir. notiene.*

*24.*

years old.

*años*

Be grateful towards God, from whom you have.

*agradecido, adj. á Dios*

*has:*

received so many favours.

*recibido. tantos beneficios.*

The boy, to whom I was speaking, is audacious:

*muchacho*

*estar. hablar*

*ser desvergonzado.*

Whose beautiful country-house is this?:

*de quien es esta hermosa casa de campo?:*

47. *Qual*, which makes its plural *quales*, relates to one, or many of a greater number, and is common to all genders..

#### EXAMPLE.

Which of these two pictures do you like best?

*qual destas dos pinturas le parece á um. mejor?*

#### PRACTICE..

Which of these two pens do you choose to have..

*pluma, f.*

*querer*

*tener..*

Which page shall I write upon (*a*)?

*plana*

*escribir sobre?*

The trees bear their fruits; every one in their season..

*arbol, m. dar*

*fruto*

*cada qual*

*season.*

That bed is the one, in which he laid.

*lecho, m.*

*acostarse.*

I know the tree you are speaking of; its fruits are  
*com. er árbol del qual estar fruto ser*  
 excellent.

The sciences to which I apply myself.  
*á que, or á las quales yo me aplico.*

The house wherein you dwell is handsomer than ours.  
*casa, f. en la qual, or que v. m. vive ser hermoso, adj.*

The wood, wherein we have walked, belongs to one  
*bosque, m. en el qual pasar, pertenecer*  
 of your friends.

The province, wherein you have passed the summer,  
*provincia, f. en la qual, or que, pasar verano, m.*  
 has allurements, which ours has not.  
*comodidad, f. de las quales carece la nuestra, or que notiene la nuestra.*

I have read the book which you made me a  
*ler libro, m. del qual v. m. me hizo, or que*  
 present of.  
*v. m. me regaló.*

These are the rules, by which the honesty of a man may  
*ser ser*  
 be known, which I approve by the inward sense of  
*conocido, adj. intrínseco, adj. conocimiento, m.*  
 my conscience; in which it springs, as a natural prin-  
*nacer*  
 ciple of morals, and I doubt not but those are the pro-  
*que ser*  
 ductions of human reason.

You bear the inventory of your best graces in your  
*llevar inventario, m. mejor gracia, f.*  
 mind; which you were now running over.  
*mente repasar*

God hath appointed a day, in the which he will  
*señalar*  
 judge the world in righteousness.  
*juzgar en justicia.*

There is scarce any thing, which does not afford  
*apenas franquear*  
 entertainment.



48. *Que* is of all persons, numbers, genders, and cases.

EXAMPLES.

The lady, who has bought me this pen-knife is young,  
*La señorita que me ha comprado este corta-plumas es joven,*  
 pretty, and obliging.  
*hermosa, y atractiva.*

PRACTICE.

The books, which you read are good, but very difficult to understand.  
*libro, m. leer ser pero de entender.*

I detest those men, that are deceitful.

*detestar ser engañosos, adj.*

Learn the things, which the gospel prescribes to us.

*aprender cosa, m. que, or las quales, evangelio, m. ordenar*

The world which God created out of nothing.

*mundo, m. que, or el qual,*

shews his omnipotence.

*mostrar*

It is of that sum, I ask you the payment.

*de la qual pedir pago.*

It is to glory, I aspire.

*ser a la qual aspirar.*

There is scarce any thing, which does not afford

*apenas cosa, f. franquear*

entertainment.

And thou, O great God! who preferest the pure, and

*preferir puro*

upright heart.

*recto, adj. corazon.*

The wise man is he who regulates his conduct with

*sabio, adj. ser arreglar conducta*

prudence and justice.

49. *What* may be translated by *loque*.

Men may impose upon themselves, what they please.

*obligarse á*

*gustar.*

He does not love jollity, and what we call good  
*holgarfe*  
 neighbourhood. [*sociabilidad, f.*]

He allowed them what was sufficient to bear their  
*conceder* *llevar*  
 expences.

Talents that are proper to enforce what has been  
*urgir*  
 penned by greater masters.  
*escribir*

To set forth what seems to have been the general  
*establecer*  
 intention of nature.

---

50. *Cuyo* follows the declension of the adjectives of two terminations; but precedes its substantive.

## PRACTICE.

I have seen Mr. Rollin's house; I admire its situa-  
*ver* *casa, f.* *cuyos quartos,*  
 tion, architecture, and apartments.  
*arquitectura, y situacion, admiro.*

The person upon whose honour I had relied.  
*cuyo* *contar.*

The tower, upon the top of which we are, is a  
*torre, f. sobre cuya cima* *estar, ser*  
 hundred feet high.  
*de cien pies de alto.*

The Seyne, in the bed of which other rivers fall,  
*Sena, f. en cuya madre desaguan otro rio, m.*  
 may pass for a considerable river.  
*pasar*

The house, of which I have made the purchase.  
*casa, f. cuya* *compra, f.*

The religion, whose laws you despise, will condemn  
*cuyas leyes vm. desprecia, le condenará*  
 you one day. [*un dia.*]

He cannot be wrong, whose life is in the right.  
*estar errar* *vida, f. ser* *bueno, adj.*

---

50. *Ambos,*

51. *Ambos, entrambos, and ambosadós*, follow the declension of the adjectives of two terminations; but have no plural.

EXAMPLE.

By which I understand they were both wrong.

*Por loque yo entiendo                      ambos estaban errados.*

---

52. *Quienquiera. Qualquiera.*

He was of such a temper, that he would hate whom-  
*ser                      tal temperamento, m.                      aborrecer*  
 soever the other loved.

They have done unto him whatever they wished.

*hacer con                      quisieran.*

Whoever robs a woman of her reputation, despoils  
*robar                      despojar*

a defenceless creature of all, that makes her valuable;  
*indefenso, adj. criatura, f.                      hacer                      estimable;*

and whoever does so is the most unworthy person in the  
*indigno, adj. persona, f.*

world. [*mundo, m.*]

Whatever is assessed upon the general part of man-

*imponer                      comun*

kind [is levied upon] individuals.

*se exige de                      individuo, m.*

Whoever committeth a sin, is a slave of sin.

*cometer                      pecado, m. ser*

Whatever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.

*sembrar                      coger.*

---

*Rules for the Construction of Adjectives.*

53. A Spanish adjective must be of the same gender and number, and, in the natural construction, placed after the substantive, it has reference to; except the numerals, as it will be said N<sup>o</sup> 57, 58.

EXAMPLES,

## EXAMPLES.

A little boy.      A man.      The first picture.

*Un niño pequeño.      Un hombre.      El primer quadro.*

A little girl.

*Una niña pequeña.*

## PRACTICE.

He gave money sufficient for the year.

*dar*

A house suited to my taste.

*casa, f. acomodado, adj.      gusto.*

Fields | yielding a large produce. |

*campo, m.      fértil.*

Alexander the great.      Plato the wise.

He was a man learned, and religious.

*sabio, adj.*

A dutiful child is a great comfort to his parents.

*obediente      ser      consuelo, m.*

A good wife is an inestimable treasure.

*muger*

A good action deserves great praise.

*accion, f. merecer      elogio, m.*

A rash counsel is productive of fatal consequences.

*mal      consejo, m.      ser*

My father and mother are very compassionate.

*son      piadoso, adj.*

He is a dead man.      It is a convincing proof.

*ser      muerto, adj.*

*convinciente*

A frequented place.      A forsaken house.

*frequentado, adj.      sitio, m.      abandonado, adj.*

A constant, sincere, and disinterested friend is scarce.

*raro.*

A fine garden      Two fine flowers.

*terroso, adj.      jardin, m.*

*flor, f.*

A bad rider upon a good horse.

*ginele, m.*

*caballo.*

The second street from hence.

*calle, f.*

A good



A good lock upon a bad door.

*cerradura, f.*

*puerta, f.*

I have got a little bird in a small cage.

*lograr*

*pajaro, m.*

*jaula, f.*

54. If an adjective belongs to several substantives, each in the singular number, the adjective ought to be in the plural, and to agree in gender with the masculine; as, *El marido, y la muger son generosos*; the husband, and wife are generous.

55. When the substantives are in plural, the adjective ought to agree in plural with the next; as, *Las esperanzas, y temores eran vanos*; *los temores, y esperanzas eran vanas*; *eran vanos sus temores, y esperanzas*; *eran vanas sus esperanzas, y temores*; their hopes and fears were vain. See p. 173. of my Grammar.

PRACTICE.

My father, my mother, and my sister, are all in good health.

I came yesterday with a coat, and waistcoat full of

*venir*

*ayer*

*casaca, f.*

*justillo, m. lleno, adj.*

spots. [*mancha, f.*]

Your master, and your mistress are very civil.

*urbano, adj.*

Your man-servant, and your maid-servant are idle,

*criado*

*criada*

*ser perezoso, adj.*

saucy, and extremely proud.

*desvergonzado, adj.*

*soberbio, adj.*

56. The adjective *caro*, when it signifies affection, and the participles *amado*, and *querido*, ought to be placed before their substantives.

EXAMPLES.

A dear hat.

My dear sister.

*Un sombrero caro.*

*Mi cara hermana.*

PRACTICE.

## 64 SPANISH EXERCISES.

### PRACTICE.

My dear child, there is a dear book, and dear  
*abi times.* *libro, m.*  
 buckles. [*hevilla, f.*]

Your dear aunt is married.  
*estar casar.*

My dear father is sick. [*enfermo.*]

My dear soul, these are very dear ruffles. [*vuelta, f.*]

57. Cardinal numbers commonly are placed before the substantives ; as, *un hombre ; una muger ; veinte soldados* ; a man ; a woman ; twenty soldiers.

58. Ordinal numbers, and cardinals used instead of ordinals, are frequently postponed ; as, *El Papa Juan veinte y dos* ; the Pope John XXII. : and when it is said, *el primero, segundo, tercero de Enero*, the substantive *dia* is understood between the article, and the numeral..

### PRACTICE.

George the first, the second, the third, &c..

The 1st, the 2d of January.

Edward the sixth was Henry the eighth's successor.

James the second died, an exile in France, on the  
*morir, desterrado, m..*

6th of August 1701.

George the third was crowned at Westminster abbey,  
*ser*  
 on the 22d of September, in the year 1761.

59. If an adjective be used without a substantive, the Spanish adjective must then be of the masculine gender.

### EXAMPLE.

The industrious are praised!

*Los industriosos son alabados.*

PRAC-

PRACTICE.

The slothful shall be punished, and the diligent rewarded. [*recompensar*.]  
*perezoso* *castigar*

The ignorant are despised, but the learned esteemed.  
*despreciar* *sabios* *estimar*.

The virtuous are respected, even by the wicked.  
*respetar*

Death spares neither the rich, nor the poor.  
*perdonar* *rico, m.* *pobre, m.*

60. In order to make known the government of the adjectives, it is necessary to appeal to use. The Spanish academy has given a number of examples to shew it, and I have translated them, and placed in my Grammar, under the head, "Government of the Prepositions," from page 130 to 173. Such are: *weary with one's ill fortune*; *small in body*; *easy to digest*; *importuned with entreaty*; *wearied with work*, &c.

Comparatives.

61. Adjectives of the comparative degree are made by adding *mas*, or *menos*, and are followed by the conjunction *que*, and some substantive, or pronoun; which substantive, or pronoun shall always be in such case as the verb with which it agrees, or by which it is governed, may require, whether that verb be expressed, or understood, thus: *El es mayor que yo*; he is greater than I: *soy* (am) understood, requires *I* in the nominative case: *Esta pobre viuda ha puesto en el tesoro mas que los demas*; this poor widow hath cast more than all they which have cast into the treasury: *Yo estimo la virtud mas que las riquezas*; I esteem virtue more than riches; that is, more than I esteem riches. Hence the verb requires the objective case after *than*: *Vm. me cree menos que á el*; *vm. cree que el es mas sabio que yo*; *esta espada es mas bien de un soldado, que de un frayle*; you

you believe me less than him ; you think him wiser than me ; this sword is better for a soldier, than for a friar.

62. But if the comparative degree itself be governed by a preposition, then the word after it will not be so governed : *Lo mismo se observò antes por uno mas sabio que yo ; esto se emprendió antes por uno mas fuerte que el ;* the same was observed before by a wiser man than I ; the same was attempted by a much stronger man than he ; that is, by a man who was wiser, stronger, &c. This front is handsomer than the duke's ; that is, than the duke's front is : his stile is much better than David Hume's ; your sin was of a heavier kind than his ; *esta frente es mas hermosa, que la del duque ;* that is, than the duke's front is : *su estilo es mejor, que el de David Hume ; tu culpa es de peor condición, que la suya.*

The satisfaction of one's own conscience, is of more value than all the praises of the universe.

*precio, m.*

*alabanza, f.*

Gregory is younger. Amelia is the tallest.

*ser mas joven.*

*alto, adj.*

The sun is larger, and brighter than the moon.

*grande brillante*

This man appears older than you, because you have

*parecer vieja*

better cloaths on.

*vestido, m. sobrefi.*

Princes are | often | unhappier than the greatest

*estar las mas veces infeliz*

*grande*

part of their subjects.

This lady is the handsomest of the three ; but the

*hermosa*

oldest is richer than the youngest.

*vieja*

*rica*

*joven.*

Where the inhabitants cannot be more rich, than

*donde*

*vecino, m.*

what their own useful industry permits, there will be

*propio, adj. util*

*permitir*

good order.



63. The Superlative degree in English may be either relative, or absolute; when it is relative, it must be translated by *mas de*; as, The tallest of the boys; *el mas alto de los muchachos*: but when it is absolute, it is to be rendered by the proper superlative, or by the positive, preceded by the adverb *muy*; as, That is a very wise man; *aquel es un hombre sapientisimo*, or *muy sabio*.

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## GRAMMATICAL EXERCISES.

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### Of Speeches.

(a) A simple Spanish speech, may be made either with an impersonal verb alone; as, *amanece*; *anochece*; day breaks; night comes on, &c. (b) or with a nominative case, and a neutral verb; as, *Pedro duerme, corre, vive*; Peter sleeps, runs, lives: (c) or with a nominative case before the verb, and another after it: as, *yo soy hombre*; I am a man: (d) or if the speech is of an active, or transitive signification, it implies both an agent and an object, to which the action or energy of the verb from the agent passes; and then the agent ought to be in the nominative case, the verb ought to agree with it in number and person, and the object or predicate ought to be in the accusative case; as, Peter loves God; *Pedro ama á Dios*: (e) or if the speech is of a passive signification, expressing something suffered, or sustained by the agent, and which therefore requires, the object, and agent to change places, then the object ought to be in the nominative case, and the verb *ser* ought

ought to agree with it in number and person, and the agent to be placed in the ablative case, with the preposition *por* or *de*, thus : *Dios es amado por* ; or, *de Pedro*.

---

*Of the Construction of Nouns, and Pronouns, and other parts of Speech before the Verb.*

(f) Every personal verb supposes a nominative case, and every nominative case requires a verb, (see *d*), the nominative case absolute excepted.

(g) A noun or pronoun, joined with either a gerund, or a participle, there being no other word, on which either of them depends, constitutes a nominative case absolute, thus : Very few of the Roman writers, *Cicero excepted*, ever made any great progress in moral philosophy ; *muy pocos de los autores Romanos, excepto Ciceron, hicieron jamas progresos considerables en la filosofia moral* : And we being exceedingly tossed with a tempest, the next day we lightened the ship ; *y nosotros hallandonos extremamente fatigados con laborrasca, el dia siguiente aligeramos el navio*.

---

(h) A personal verb must be of the same number and person with the nominative case.

EXAMPLES.

I speak ; thou sighst ; our friend reads ; we breakfast.  
*Yo hablo ; tu suspiras ; nuestro amigo lee ; nosotros almorzamos.*

PRACTICE.

Ye bought ; they sleep.

*comprar*      *dormir.*

Virtue excelleth all things, and has its own reward.

*virtud, f. exeder todo, adj. cosa, f. tener propio, adj. premio, m.*

The satisfaction of doing good is the greatest reward

*satisfaccion, f. obrar bien. ser mayor*

for a great man.

We

We are the children of God, and must observe his  
*hijo* *observar*  
 law. [*ley*.]

Our happiness depends on religion.  
*felicidad, f. depender de religion, f.*

Most people do that in Spain.  
*el mayor numero de gentes hacer España.*

A great number of learned men maintain, that the  
*sabio, adj. sostener*  
 earth turns round the sun.  
*gira alrededor del sol.*

The generality of men follow one another's incli-  
*seguir ageno, adj.*  
 nations.

A great number of people went to see Lunardi's  
*gente ir ver*  
 balloon.

Much art and nicety | are requisite | to season  
*delicadeza, f. se requieren sazonar*  
 praises well ; but | there is | also a way of receiving  
*alabanza, f. pero hay tambien modo recibir*  
 them, when they are lawful, which does not hurt  
*quando ser legitimo, adj. dañar*  
 modesty.

Praises are a sort of tribute which | is paid | to  
*alabanza, f. ser como especie se paga*  
 true merit : we must neither reject them through  
*verdadero, adj. hemos menester rehusar por*  
 affectation, nor | hanker after | them | too eagerly.  
*desear con demasiado ardor.*

(j) The nominative case may be of one, or more sub-  
 stantives nouns, or pronouns ; and then the verb ought  
 to be in the plural number, and agree with the first  
 person, rather than with the second, and with this, rather  
 than with the third.

EXAMPLES.

## EXAMPLES.

He, and I will read that paper.

*El, y yo leeremos aquel papel*

Thou, and I will go to breakfast.

*Tu y yo iremos á almorzar.*

Thou, and he will read the lesson.

*Tu y el leeréis la lección.*

But best in the fashionable manner: *Sumerced, y yo leeremos aquel papel: Usted, y yo iremos á almorzar: Usted, y sumerced leerán la lección.* See what is said about the use of the pronouns of the second, and third persons, N<sup>os</sup> 22, 23, and 24.

## PRACTICE.

You, and I believe, that the happiness of this world

*creer*

*felicidad, f.*

*mundo, m.*

consists, in fulfilling all our civil, and religious duties.

*consistir*

*cumplir*

*obligacion, f.*

His neighbour, and I are resolved, to go to Cadiz by

*vecino, m.*

*estar resuelto, adj.*

sea, and to return by France.

*volver*

Peter, and you are talking louder, than I.

*estar hablar alto, adj. que*

She, and I are called to the meeting at the church.

*estar llamar*

*junta*

*en*

*iglesia, f.*

Patience, and perseverance are virtues often

*ser virtud, f. frecuentemente*

necessary. [*necesario, adj.*]

Anger, revenge, and obstinacy, when they disregard

*ira, f. venganza, f.*

*obstinacion, f. quando*

*atropellar*

reason, are unworthy of a | reasonable being. |

*razon, f. ser indigno, adj.*

*hombre.*

Wit, and sense are preferable to beauty.

*ingenio, m. juicio, m. ser preferible*

*belleza.*



(k) Common nouns admit before the verb the possessive case.

EXAMPLE.

The works of Cicero demonstrate his eloquence.  
*Las obras de Ciceron demuestran su eloquencia.*

PRACTICE.

Peter's son comes. [*venir.*]

The master of the house is out.  
*amo estar fuera.*

The justice of God encourages; the malice of man  
*justicia, f. animar; malicia, f.*  
 decays. [*desanimar.*]

The creator of the world keeps it.  
*mundo, m. conservar.*

The glass of water is clean.  
*vaso, m. agua estar limpio, adj.*

The water of the glass is clear. [*claro, adj.*]

(l) They admit also before the verb, adjectives without, or with their own cases.

EXAMPLE.

A good spirited man strives to maintain his right.  
*El varon fuerte se empeña en mantener su derecho.*

The man full of money wishes for more.  
*El hombre lleno de dinero desea mas.*

PRACTICE.

The towns distant from the sea have very little traffic,  
*pueblo, m. mar comerciar*  
 unless they have navigable rivers, or canals.  
*amenos tener rio canal.*

The towns | near | the capital sell their produce  
*cerca de vender producto.*  
 | to advantage. | [*bien.*]

People

People inclined to ambition, or avarice, are never  
*gente, f.                      ambición, f.                      avarico, f. estar nunca*  
 satisfied. [*satisfecho, adj.*]

---

(II) They admit also participles before the verb.

EXAMPLE.

The lover of mankind applies himself one way, or  
*El hombre amante de su próximo se aplica                      de un modo ó*  
 other, not to be a burthen to another.  
*de otro,                      para no ser le gravoso.*

PRACTICE.

An honourable man must have the satisfaction of  
*deber*  
 getting his living with his own useful labour.  
*adquirir                      mantenimiento, m.                      propio, adj. util                      trabajo.*  
 Men employed in doing good, deserve to be the most  
*emplear                      hacer                      merecer                      ser*  
 respected.

A skilful soldier enjoys the fruit of the victory.  
*sabio, adj.                      gozar                      fruto, m.                      victoria, f.*

A warrior inured to fatigue, and accustomed to  
*guerrero endurecer                      fatiga, f.                      acostumbrar*  
 danger, does not refuse, to return to the field.  
*peligro, m.                      rehusar                      volver                      campo.*

A man inured to work does not fear revolutions ;  
*acostumbrar trabajo, m.                      temer*  
 persecuted in his own country, he goes to another,  
*perseguir                      país                      ir                      otro, adj.*  
 depending upon his abilities.  
*confiar                      en                      habilidad.*

An able man, depending upon his abilities, and  
*capaz*  
 contenting himself with the enjoyment of necessaries,  
*contentar                      necesidad, f.*  
 every where | is able | to obtain his livelihood, without  
*donde quiera                      puede                      lograr                      pan                      sin*  
 being troublesome to any one.  
*ser                      molesto                      nadie.*

---

(m) They

(m) They admit also relative pronouns, with their verbs, and their own governments.

EXAMPLE.

The man, of whom thou complaineſt, helps thee.

*El hombre, de quien te quejas, te favorece.*

PRACTICE.

Men, who encourage that ſtate of things, which  
*fomentar*

favours them, without reſpect to morality, are good for  
*favorecer* *moral, m.*

nothing, and deſtructive to ſociety.

*pernicioso, adj. ſociedad, f.*

People, who, whiſt they fought for their own intereſt,

*gente, f. ... mientras pelear interes*

were invincible ; being enſlaved, | have become  
*invencible ; estar esclavizado, adj. se han convertido*

ſordid, and baſe.

*en covardes y ſoltrones.*

He, who hurts the character of | any one, | more  
*dañar* *alguien*

eſpecially that of the fair ſex, is the meaneſt of  
*especialmente bello ſexô vil*

mankind. [*hombre.*]

He, who does not ſhew the higheſt indignation,  
*alto, adj.*

at a defamation, | more particularly when | it relates to  
*oyendo calumniar se trata de*

the fair ſex, acts improperly.

*el bello ſexô, obra*

That is the man, whom you have unjuſtly ſeized,  
*prender,*

unlawfully condemned, and wickedly ſlain.

*ilegitimamente condenar, cobardemente matar.*

The other is he, who loaden with the honours, which  
*cargado*

he never merited, and enriched with the ſpoils of the  
*jamas merecer, enriquecer despojo, m.*

D

country,

country, which he had ruined, a corrupt legislature  
*país, m. arruinar, corrompido, adj. legislación, f.*  
 exalted to high eminence, and afterwards dismissed  
*exaltar después despedir*  
 without a frown.  
*sin confora.*

---

(n) They admit also before the verb, the adverbial moods, that happen to correspond with adjectives.

#### EXAMPLE.

An honest man keeps his word.

*El hombre de bien cumple su palabra.*

Lastly, they admit conjunctions; by which means many nominative cases may be set before the verbs; as, *Pedro, y Juan estaban escribiendo*; Peter, and John were writing.

(c) The nominative case in the imperative mood ought to be placed after the verb. The same is to be observed, if the speech is an interrogation without any of the interrogative pronouns; because every interrogative pronoun, as well as every relative, although governed by the verb, always stand not only before the verb, by which they are governed, but also before the nominative case of the same verb: and the same happens with the interrogative adverbs.

#### EXAMPLES.

Whose glove is this?

*De quien, or cuyo es este guante?*

How do you find yourself?

*Como se halla v.m.?*

See the examples for the construction of the imperative mood (ax), and of the interrogatives.

---

\* Observe, that the nominative cases of the first and second persons are often omitted in Spanish.



(p) Lastly, the nominative case may be placed after any neuter verb, denoting gesture, state, or condition.

## EXAMPLE.

Upon a sofa sat the lovely Fatima.

*Sobre un canapé se sentó la amable Fatima.*

## PRACTICE.

Upon a green turf slept the lazy clown.

*verde haz, m. dormir perezoso bufon.*

On the bank lay the indolent dame.

*rivera, f. acostarse negligente*

Over our heads flew the eagle, with her brood.

*cabeza, f. volar aguila, f. cria.*

Over the hill ran Poppe, with great speed.

*monte, m. correr priesa.*

*Rules for the Spanish Construction of the  
Infinitive Mood.*

(q) The construction of the infinitive mood is various, and perhaps more difficult for the foreigners than that of the other moods.

(r) The infinitive mood may be considered as a kind of verbal substantive; as a substantive, and yet as retaining its verbal nature at the same time, either by governing some objective case of a noun, which stands before the verb, to which the infinitive mood is a nominative case, or by requiring before, or after it such prepositions, and forms of cases as its verb usually requires, and then the preposition *to* is to be rendered by the article *el*.

## EXAMPLE.

To alienate our own rights is a crime much more

*El enagenar nuestros propios derechos, es un delito mucho mas*

enormous, than a suicide.

*enorme que el suicidio.*

## PRACTICE.

The event shews us, that to depart in the minutest

*resulta, f. mostrar* *separarse* *mas pequeño*

article from the nicety, and strictness of behaviour, is

*artículo* *exactitud, f.* *vigor* *puntillo*

as dangerous to national honour, as to female virtue.

*peligroso, adj.* *honor, m.* *virtud, f.*

To give a single example in each rule.

*particular* *cada regla.*

To bring the matter to a point.

*traer* *asunto, m.* *punto, m.*

To do evil is an abominable act.

*hacer* *acción, f.*

To speak the truth is not always convenient.

*verdad, f.*

To complain is permitted to sick persons.

*quejarse* *permitir* *enfermo*

To interrupt any one, who speaks is not polite.

*interrumpir* *al que* *urbanidad.*

To correct men, while they are young is right.

*corregir* *mientras* *ser* *ser*

To hear, one's friends are in perfect health, is a great

*oír* *amigos* *salud, f.*

satisfaction to sensible people.

*sociable gente, f.*

To see brothers well united together, rejoices the

*ver hermano* *unido, adj.* *regocijar*

world, as much, as to see them in discord, pains it.

*todo, adj.* *discordia los lastima.*

To correct children for the faults they commit, is not

*corregir* *niño*

always proper ; but, to make them sensible, is necessary.

*siempre bueno, n. ; pero el hacer* *conocer. ser*

To give advice, is easy ; but, to execute, difficult.

*ser fácil ;* *executar dificultoso, adj.*

It is easy, to perceive, you neglect your business.

*percibir* *descuida*

It

It was ever commendable, to study languages.

*ser siempre recomendable estudiar*

Politicians differ about, whether | it is best | to live

*disputar sobre, si sea mejor vivir*

in a disturbed liberty, or in a tranquil slavery.

*turbado, adj. tranquilo, adj. esclavitud, f.*

It is so common for the wicked, to ascribe the good

*malo, adj. atribuir*

actions of the honest to corrupt motives, that we were

*vil*

not surprised at that insinuation.

*sorprenderse con insinuacion, f.*

To glorify God in all things is to do nothing against

*glorificar cosa, f. ser hacer*

the economy, order, and relation of things, or | whereby

*economia, f.*

*por donde*

his holy name might be blasphemed.

*nombre, m. ser*

(s) When two verbs come together, the latter, if it has not a nominative case expressed, or understood, is to be used in the infinitive mood, whether the preposition *to* be prefixed to it, or not.

(t) But when the second verb is an accusative case of the first, then it ought to be without preposition, as a noun which does not signify person.

#### EXAMPLE.

I pretend to make my innocence evident.

*Yo pretendo hacer ver mi inocencia.*

#### PRACTICE.

Thou canst re-establish thy reputation.

*poder restablecer*

The powerful do not like to hear the truth.

*poderoso querer oir verdad, f.*

I heard say that you was married.

*estar*

I expected to purchase your house.

*esperar comprar casa, f.*

They expect to make peace.

*pensar paz, f.*

We like to eat good morsels.

*comer bocado, m.*

Does he pretend to be stronger than you?

*pretender ser fuerte*

Will you introduce me? Can we go together?

*introducir ir junto, adj.*

Don't you hear me speak?

*oir*

Can you lend me twenty guineas? I intend to return

*prestar intentar volver*

them to you very soon. Are you willing to do it?

*may presto.*

You should not spend your time in reading novels.

*deber gustar leer*

What do you expect, to learn in them.

*esperar aprender*

(2) If the infinitive mood is, to be placed after a verb, which signifies to possess; *to* is to be rendered by the relative *que*.

#### EXAMPLE.

Have you got some security, to give me?

*Has logrado alguna seguridad, que dar me?*

#### PRACTICE.

I have no money to lend. [*prestar.*]

He will have many difficulties to overcome, and you

*dificultad, f. vencer*

many hazards to run.

*riesgo, m. correr.*

We have much to fear. [*temer.*]

Have you got nothing to do?

(v) The



(v) The same infinitive mood, if it is to be placed after the verb *ser*, followed by an adjective of order, *to* is to be rendered by *en*.

## EXAMPLE.

He is the first to encourage it.

*El es el primero en animarlo.*

## PRACTICE.

I am the first to blame his conduct, and you to praise  
*vituperar      conducta, f.      alabar*  
 it; and yet you know very well, that he is always the  
*saber      siempre*  
 first to contradict you, and to oppose our undertakings.  
*contrariar      oponerse      empresa, f.*

---

(\*) After the substantives, *aplicacion, disposicion, inclinacion, &c.*; and after the adjectives, *propio, pronto, sujeto, &c.*; and also after the verbs, *animar, aprender, aspirar, ayudar, couvidar*, and such as signify an application to do something; *to* is to be rendered by *a* before the infinitive.

## EXAMPLE.

She learns to dance, and to sing.

*Ella aprende a dânzar, y â cantar.*

## PRACTICE.

Masters who use mildness towards their scholars,  
*que se portan con dulzura      con*  
 encourage them more, to learn, than those who are  
*animar      aprender      ser*  
 too severe. [*demasiado.*]

Exhort them, to do well.

Try, to fulfil your obligation.  
*cumplir*

He has a great inclination to travel. [*caminar.*]

A pupil, who is inclined, to learn, is always ready to  
*aprender, estar* *pronto*  
 receive his master's instructions.

Oblige him to do that.

---

(y) After the substantives, *bondad, costumbre, deseo, encargo, libertad, medio, miedo, necesidad, pena, poder, &c.*; the adjectives, *capaz, cuidadoso, deseoso, encargado, facil, &c.*; and the verbs, *acusar, cesar, disuadir, gozar, tratar, &c.*; *to* is to be rendered by *de*.

#### EXAMPLE.

Have you a mind, to come along with me.

*Tiene v.m. intencion, de venir conmigo.*

#### PRACTICE.

Whilst we have power, to improve our knowledge,  
*tener* *adelantas*  
 let us do it.

When I have an opportunity of seeing you, I shall  
*ocasion, f.*  
 be very happy.

I was very anxious to know what had happened  
*estar* *deseoso* *suceder*  
 to you.

There is no language so easy to learn as the Spanish.  
*facil*

---

(z) And generally, *to*, before the infinitive mood, is to be rendered in Spanish by the preposition, governed by the preceding part of speech.

(aa) The prepositions governing the infinitive mood are, *a, con, de, en, entre, hasta, para, por, sin, sobre, tras*; as; *Voy á jugar: Con jugar no llegaremos á ser comerciantes: Vengo de comer: El que gasta la mayor parte de su tiempo en jugar, cazar, y divertirse, no podrá jamas*  
*saber*

*saber las matematicas: Entre ser util y pernicioso, no hay medio: Hay oficios que deben no emprenderse, hasta saber bien la theoria, y aun hasta haberla practicado muchos años, baxo la direccion de un maeſtro: Para descubrir la verdad, es menester exâminar: Lo metieron en la prision, por haber dicho su opinion: Seguir governando, sin acertar, es demasiada temeridad: Sobre errar grosera, y temerariamente, se cree sabio: Tras ser ellos los culpados, acusan á los virtuosos;—I am going to play: By playing we shall never become men of business: I am come from dinner: He that expends the major part of his time in playing, hunting, and diverting himself, will never be able to possess the knowledge of the mathematics: Between being useful, or pernicious, there is no medium: There are trades, that ought not to be undertaken, until the theory is well known, and even until it be practised for many years, under the direction of a good master: In order to find out the truth, it is necessary to examine: They imprisoned him, for having spoken the truth: To continue to govern, without success, is acting with too much rashness: Besides erring rashly, and grossly, he thinks himself wise: Besides being the guilty, they accuse the virtuous.*

## PRACTICE.

He would be as little capable of treating with the  
*ser poco capaz tratar*  
 minister for places, as of descending to mix himself in  
*plaza mezclarse*  
 the intrigues of opposition.  
*trama, f. oposicion, f.*

I made him just and right, sufficient to have stood,  
*bastante permanecer*  
 though free to fall.  
*libre caer.*

He is diligent to study his lessons, and careful to  
*en estudiar cuidadoso de*  
 make good use of his time.  
*hacer*

One of the advantages we can gather from virtue is,  
*ventaja, f. sacar virtud, f. ser*

| that of making our mind | invincible against the  
*hacer al hombre*

attacks of fortune.

*ataque, m. fortuna, f.*

When Zeno | was told, | that all his goods were  
*oir bien, m. estar*

lost; well then, said he, Fortune has a mind, to make  
*bien pues*

me a philosopher.

Common people believe the prejudices of their edu-  
*gente, f. creer preocupacion, f.*  
 cation, without examining them.

Notwithstanding all the incitements, or charms  
*estimulo, m. halago de que*

the Great make use of, to incline the weak, and foolish  
*los grandes usan para flaco, adj. incauto, adj.*

to follow evil ways, and all the impediments | they put |  
*seguir paso, m. impedimento, m. que poner*

to their being able to | act well, man may be good.  
*á su capacidad de obrar ser*

I can discover nothing.

*descubrir*

The mischiefs caused by gunpowder cannot be re-  
*daño, m. polvora, f.*  
 compensated by its good services.

Who will be able to succeed? [*lograr?*]

He undertook | to impose on | the credulity of a boy.  
*emprender engañar*

We can now judge coolly.  
*juizar*

You can rely upon my word.  
*confiar*

Her groans could not move him to pity.  
*gemido mover piedad.*

They



They did not know, how to obviate these difficulties.

*saber                      obviar                      dificultad, f.*

Our chief study ought to be, to learn how to be  
able to know men.

*principal estudio, m.                      ser,                      aprender*  
*de conocer*

Sovereigns have power, to command, and judges au-  
thority to condemn; and we are obliged, to obey them.

*para                      para, condenar;                      estar                      a*

I pray you, to have a little patience.

*que tener un poco de paciencia.*

I advise you, to learn that rule by heart.

*aconsejar                      aprender                      de memoria.*

Never presume, to have more sense than those, who

*presumir                      habilidad, f.*

instruct you; and try, to improve, whilst you are at  
school. [*escuela, f.*]

I went yesterday to your house, to see you.

*ir                      a                      para*

I come hither, to tell you news.

*a decir                      novedades.*

I have written to your guardian, to know it, and I

*escribir                      ayo                      para saber*

can assure you that he will do nothing to disoblige you;

*que*

on the contrary, he will do his endeavours, to deserve  
your confidence, and affection.

*por lo contrario*

*empeño*

*merecer*

(*ab*) It is to be observed, that when we express the  
end, or cause for which a thing is done, and the prepo-  
sition *to* can properly be resolved by *in order to*, it is  
generally expressed in Spanish by *para*.

## EXAMPLE.

He is not able, to rule, but to subserve where  
*El no es hábil para gobernar, sino para servir donde*  
 he bears command.  
*es necesario mandar.*

## PRACTICE.

I have written to your guardian, to know the affair ;  
*escribir tutor conocer negocio, m.*  
 and now I will give you money, to buy what you want.  
*dar comprar*

---

*Of the Gerunds.*

(*ac*) The gerund denotes the continuance of the action, passion, energy, or state expressed by the verb ; and governs other words just in the same manner as its verb does ; thus : *Amando a su país, y buscando su bien estar, salió, a indagar leyes, que hiciesen su felicidad* ; loving his country, and seeking its welfare, he went out, to inquire after laws, which might make its happiness.

(*ad*) By itself the gerund does not signify fixed time, and requires another verb which fixes it ; as, *Paseando, nos encontramos* ; when we were walking, we met ourselves. It is the same as, *quando paseabamos*.

(*ae*) Nevertheless, in some expressions, the gerund by itself signifies time ; as, *Reinando Jorge III, se escribió este libro* ; in the reign of George the III<sup>d</sup>, this book was written.

(*af*) It signifies also condition ; as, *Hablando con este tono, se hace interrogacion* ; if you speak with this tone, you will make an interrogation.

(*ag*) It has the same value, when it is preceded by the

the preposition *en*; as, *En calculando bien, se acierta*; if the calculation is well made, the mark is hit:—it is the same as, *si se calcula*, or *si calculan*.

(*ab*) It may govern an infinitive mood, although the substantive, with which the gerund goes, is not expressed till after them, and even after the expression of the infinitive mood; as, *Queriendo volver á las propias leyes de la naturaleza, hizo los discursos mas grandes, que se han oido*; wishing to return to the proper laws of nature, he pronounced the greatest discourses, that ever were heard: *Yendo á apoyar los derechos de la naturaleza, lo mataron*; he was killed, going to support the rights of nature.

(*ai*) *Estando* may precede, without varying the sense; as, *Estando paseando se cayo*; he fell walking, or when he was walking; *quando se paseaba*.

(*aj*) When the gerund of the verb *haber* precedes any passive participle, these two voices acquire the value of preterperfect of the verb to which the participle corresponds; as, *Habiendo probado la fuerza de su inclinacion, y conocido su grande integridad, usé de todos los medios de asegurar su interez*; having proved the strength of his affection, and knowing his great integrity, I used every method to secure his interest. Where *habiendo probado*, and *conocido* are the same; as, *despues que probé, y conocí*.

## PRACTICE.

Observing the state of the war, I think the peace will

*mirar*      *estado, m.*      *guerra, f.*      *pensar*      *paz, f.*

not be so soon.

*ser*

Fortune waving as the flux, and reflux of the sea, we

*fortuna, f.*      *fluctuar*      *fluxo, m.*      *mar, f.*

must not think ourselves safe.

*poder*

Catiline,

Catiline, in attempting to corrupt the minds of virtuous men, for the happiness of the world, was defeated.

*intentar                  corrumper                  espíritu, m.*  
*felicidad, f.                  mundo, m. ser                  vencer.*

Ulysses, crossing the sea of Sicily, commanded his sailors, to stop their ears with wax, and caused himself to be tied on the mast of his ship, to resist the charms of the Syrens.

*cruzar                  mar, f.                  ordenar*  
*marinero                  tapar                  orejas                  cera                  ordenar                  que*  
*le                  ataser                  al                  mastil                  resistir*  
*encanto, m.*

A man, striving against his adversities, is a spectacle worthy of God.

*bregar                  ser espectáculo, m.*

### Of Participles.

#### And first of the Active ones.

(ak) There are *active* and *passive* participles. Use does not permit every verb, to form an *active* participle; and even those in use are not always participles, because they do not keep the government of their verbs; and they are used as verbal substantives, or adjectives; as, *obediente a sus padres*; *participante en la presa*; *semejante a Dios*, &c. are participles, because they keep the government of their verbs. *El amante de Dios*; *los oyentes de Pedro*; *los habitantes de la ciudad*, &c. are substantives governing genitive cases, and adjectives, if *hombre* is understood.

#### EXAMPLE.

Speak not any thing concerning any one, that you would not dare say, if he should be present.

*No hable v.m. nada                  tocante a ninguna persona, si no se atreve a decirlo delante de ella.*

(al) If



(*al*) If either articles, or possessive pronouns are used before the participle present, which terminates in *ing*, it ought to be rendered into Spanish by a substantive, or an infinitive.

## EXAMPLE.

The rising of the sun.      Shew me your writing.  
*El levantar del sol.      Muestra me tu escritura.*

## PRACTICE.

The frequent thinking on things, that concern our  
*consideracion, f.      pertenecer*

soul, contributes to the increasing of our happiness.  
*alma, f. contribuir      aumento, m.      felicidad, f.*

Gaming, and drinking are often the ruin of  
*juego, m.      embriaguez, f. ser las mas veces      ruina, f.*  
 young people. [*joven, m.*]

His undertaking is too bold.  
*empresa, f. ser demasiado atrevida.*

This drawing is none of his doing.  
*diseño, m. ser      mano.*

The learning of languages is a very hard task ;  
*aprender las lenguas ser      difícil obra ;*  
 especially to those, who disregard slight rules.  
*despreciar la elocuencia, f. regla, f.*

Our | setting off | for London is fixed on Mon-  
*partida, f.      estar determinar para*  
 day next.  
*lunes, m.*

(*am*) The participle coming after a verb ; or one of these prepositions, *of, from, with, without* ; must be rendered into Spanish by the infinitive present.

## EXAMPLE.

I see him coming.      Without bringing it.  
*Yo lo veo venir.      Sin traerlo.*

## PRACTICE.

The providence of God keeps us from perishing ;  
*providencia, f.      impedir      perecer ;*  
 and

and his grace hinders us from acting that, which is bad.  
*estorvar obrar ser*

I am never tired of reading Don Quixote.  
*canjar leer*

---

(an) If this participle be preceded by the preposition *in*, it is to be rendered by the infinitive present, preceded by the preposition *en*; and if the preposition *by* is prefixed to it, it is to be translated by the gerund without any preposition.

## EXAMPLE.

You spend too much time in reading novels.  
*V.m. pasa demasiado tiempo en leer novelas.*

## PRACTICE.

The greatest wisdom of man consists in knowing his failings, and guarding against them.  
*sabiduría, f. conside conocer defecto precaverse*

Masters improve themselves by teaching their scholars, and these by studying. [*estudiar.*]  
*enseñar discípulo*

---

(añ) When after the auxiliary verb *to be* follows the participle present of any other verb, the substantive ought to be expressed by *estar*, and the participle by the gerund of the corresponding verb; or by this alone in the tense of the auxiliary.

## EXAMPLES.

When he was speaking. When we were looking.  
*Quando estabamos hablando; Quando nosotros estabamos mirando;*  
*or, quando bablabamos. or, quando mirabamos.*

## PRACTICE.

Those that are wasting their time, and spending their money.  
*emplear gastar*

money in idle pursuits, will be lamenting one day  
*vano, adj. ocasion, f. lamentarse*

or other their folly. [*locura.*]

A diligent boy is endeavouring to advance.

*joven empeñarse en adelantar.*

## Passive Participles.

(*ao*) Passive participles, with the verb *haber*, form the compound tenses, are indeclinable, and properly participles; but with any other verb they are always adjective nouns of two terminations, and agree with their substantives in case, gender, and number.

### EXAMPLES.

The rule which I have begun to explain.

*La regla que yo he empezado a explicar.*

The fleet destined for B. is composed of 20 ships.

*La flota destinada para B. esta compuesta de 20 navios.*

### PRACTICE.

In war time many places are taken, and retaken by

*guerra, f. plaza, f. ser tomar recobrar*

the dint of arms. Some towns are | given up, | and

*fuerza, f. arma, f. pueblo, m. ser entregados*

restored by treaties; but the families ruined, remain

*resituir tratada, m. familia, f. arruinar perma-*

ruined, although some become rich by it.

*necer aunque hacerse*

The language, which | your friends have recom-

*lengua, f. los amigos de v. m. le han reco-*

mended you | to learn, is very useful.

*mendado aprender util.*

The books, which your aunt has ordered me, to buy,

*tia comprar,*

are instructive; and those, which she has desired you to

read, are very entertaining.

*Recapitulatory*

## Recapitulatory Exercise.

*On the Rules for the Construction of the Infinitive Mood.*

(ap) Censure is a tax which a man must expect to  
*cenfura, f. fer. pena, f. deber esperar*

pay to the public, if he strives to write: it is a folly  
*pagar publico, m. empeñarse escribir: locura, f.*  
 to think of escaping it.

*pensar escapar de ella.*

Criticism should be considered as useful, when it  
*critica, f. deber ser considerar util*

serves to rectify errors, or tends to improve judgment.  
*servir rectificar dirigirse iluminar juicio, m.*

The desire of appearing generous | often | renders  
*deses, m. parecer las mas veces hacer*  
 us lavish. [*prodigo.*]

The mind, by extending, and repeating the effects of  
*extender repetir*  
 duration, without ever reaching the end, is acquiring  
*tiempo, m. llegar fin, m.*  
 the idea of eternity.

*idea, f. eternidad, f.*

Peter the First, after having civilized himself, had  
*despues de haberse*

no great trouble, to civilize his savages; the difficulty  
*mucha pena*

laid only in civilizing himself; for first, he was to ac-  
*estar tener que co-*

knowledge himself a barbarian, to confess it in the face  
*accerse barbaro, confesar lo a la faz*

of all Europe, and acquire the means of | shaking off |  
*adquirir sacudir*

his barbarity; 2dly, he had to learn the difficult  
*aprender . . . dificuloso, adj.*  
 science



science of quitting a throne, to sink to the low  
*dexar* *abatirse* *baxo*, adj.

state of the most abject mechanic, and of | laying aside |  
*estado*, m. *humilde mecánica* *poner aun lado*

a tottering crown, without losing it.

*bacilar* *corona*, f. *perder*

Charles XII. lost his time in conquering ; and  
*perder* *conquistar* ;

Peter I. employed his in learning to govern.

*emplear* *aprender* *gobernar*.

After you have done your exercise, you must read  
*hacer* *leer*

it over two, or three times, to correct the faults, you  
*corregir* *falta*, f.

may have made in it.

His ambition gave him the appearance of possessing  
*aparencia*, f.

qualities which he really wanted. He seemed the most  
*de que* *necesitar*.

zealous champion for equality among the citizens,  
*campeon* *igualdad*, f.

while he was actually aiming at the entire subversion  
*estar* *ruina*, f.

of freedom ; and he declared loudly against all innova-  
*libertad*, f.

tions, while he was actually meditating a change.  
*estar* *cambio*, m.

## *Construction of the Tenses of the Indicative Mood.*

(aq) The Present Tense is used, to express the  
 action's doing.

### EXAMPLE.

You give yourself too much trouble.

*V.m. se toma demasiado trabajo.*

### PRACTICE.

## PRACTICE.

Evil company corrupts good manners.

*compañia, f. corromper      costumbre, f.*

| Wicked men | think that those who do no harm

*Los malos      pensar      hacer      daño*

| have no wit. |

*carecen de ingenio.*

Learning supports conversation, and candour pre-

*sabiduria, f. mantener      conversacion, f.      pre-*

serves its freedom.

*servar*

The multitude of laws supposes the want of customs.

*necesidad, f. costumbre.*

Some are for despotism, others for monarchy, others for republicanism; but the best government, is that in which population increases the most.

*aumentarse*

That is a contest of dexterity.

*porfia, f.      destreza.*

(*ar*) The Imperfect tense is used to point out what happened, when the action, that is treated of, was considered as present.

(*as*) It is also used to express the continuation of an action past, and interrupted by another; and likewise to denote habits, conditions, and situations.

## EXAMPLE.

My brother called on me, at the time when I was

*Mi hermano      llegó      al mismo,      tiempo      que      yo*

writing to him.

*le escribia.*

## PRACTICE.

We were speaking of you when you | came in. |

*estar*

*entrar.*

Pray, what was you saying of me?

*estar*

*decir.*

What

# IMPERFECT *of* INDICATIVE. 93

What did Mr. R. say ?

He said, that when you was young, you | was fond |  
*ser gustar*

of hunting, and dancing, and that you disliked them  
*cazar danzar no gusta*

both now.

*ni de lo uno, ni de lo otro.*

George III. was twenty-two years old | at his ac-  
*George III. tener quando su-*

cession to the throne. |  
*bió al trono.*

(*at*) The Imperfect is also used, when we speak of the age, inclinations, and qualities of any person.

## EXAMPLE.

Charles XII. was the Alexander of the north.

*Carlos XII. era el Alexandro del norte.*

## PRACTICE.

Richelieu breathed haughtiness, and vengeance :  
*respirar soberbia venganza*

Mazarine was pliant, but sought to enrich himself by  
*urbano empeñarse enriquecerse*

indirect means.

*indirecto, adj. medio, m.*

## (*au*) Preterperfect.

### EXAMPLES.

I saw the book. I have seen the horse.

*Vi el libro, He visto el caballo.*

After having seen the king, I retired.

*Despues que huve visto al rey, me retiré.*

### PRACTICE.

The relation between the fall of an apple, and the  
*relacion, f. caida, f. manzana, f.*

theory

theory of the moon, led Newton to the great system  
*luna, f. conducir*

of attraction. [*atraccion, f.*]

Edward the I<sup>ld</sup>. took Calais on the third of Au-  
*tomar*  
 gust 1347.

After the emperor Julius Cesar had conquered Eng-  
 land, he built the tower of London. He continued  
*torre, f.* *quedarse*  
 not in London; but appointed rulers in his stead,  
*señalar gobernador*  
 and retired. [*retirarse.*]

---

(av) Future tense, generally speaking, admits of a  
 literal construction in Spanish.

#### EXAMPLE.

We shall soon see, what he will do.

*Veremos presto, lo que hará*

#### PRACTICE.

I shall go to-morrow into the country.

*ir mañana campo.*

You will forget all your Spanish.

*olvidar*

Not at all, for I shall not stay | long. |

*No Señor,*

*quedarse por largo tiempo.*

Shall you not carry books with you?

*llevar*

*conigo.*

---

#### *Examples of the Imperative Mood.*

(ax) Listen to thy conscience.

*Escucha tu tu conciencia.*

Mind the laws of nature.

*Respetar las leyes de la naturaleza.*

#### PRACTICE.



## PRACTICE.

Go | from me | to my lady ; present my respects  
*de mi parte*  
 to her.

Hear the will of God | speaking | to your heart.  
*voluntad, f. que habla*

Regard the economy, order, and relation of things.  
*connexion, f. cosa, f.*

Give her this letter, and bring me an answer. If she  
*respuesta, f.*  
 is not at home, stay till she returns.  
*estar esperar volver.*

Speak Spanish with me. Pronounce well.

Begin again. Read softly. Repeat your lesson.  
*empezar despacio repetir*

Get you gone.  
*vayase.*

Let us hurt nobody ; and let us forgive our enemies.  
*dañar perdonar*

Those are the most effectual means, to provide for  
*ser eficaz medio de proveer á*  
 the tranquillity of our life.  
*quietud, f. vida, f.*

Let not misfortunes deject you : good people suffer  
*que las desgracias no te acovarden : sufrir*  
 many inconveniences in this world.  
*inconveniente, m. mundo, m.*

Fear not the satire of a coxcomb : flatter him, and  
*temer satire, f. pisaverde : lisonjear*  
 you are safe.  
*te escaparás.*

Do not covet wealth ; but try to obtain esteem.  
*buscar empeñarse adquirir estimacion.*

*Of the Tenses of the Subjunctive Mood.*

(ay) The subjunctive mood has always some conjunction joined with it; as, *Quando yo ame á Pedro, estará contento*; when I love Peter, he will be content: and is called subjunctive, because it depends upon another verb in the same sentence, either going before, or coming after, as in the example above.

(az) The subjunctive signs are: *si*, if; *como*, as; *que*, that; *aunque*, although; *quando*, when; &c.

PRACTICE.

Although the generality of men undertake to make  
generalidad, f. intentar  
 themselves happy, they are hindered by their profligate  
feliz ballarse impedir desordenado, adj.  
 passions. [*pasion*, f.]

When men shall come to have | common sense, |  
llegar tener juicio  
 they will boast of gaining their livelihood by the  
lisonjear con  
 sweat of their brows.  
sudor, m. frente.

If justice was equally distributed, almost | every one |  
justicia, f. ser distribuir casi todo  
 would be able to assist the needy.  
ser capaz necesitado.

Whilst men do not disdain living, with being useful  
desdenarse de vivir ser util  
 to society, they cannot be happy.  
sociedad, f. ser

(ba) The Optative is formed with some additions;  
 as, *oxalá*; *plega á Dios*; *Dios quiera*, *que*, &c.

(bb) The

(bb) The Potential is a composition; as, *yo puedo amar*; I may, or can love.

(bc) Respecting the preterimperfect tense of the Subjunctive mood, I have nothing to add, to what I have said in my Grammar.

## EXAMPLE.

We should be happy, if you would come.

*Seríamos felices, si v. md. viniéramos.*

## PRACTICE.

If you would | take pains, | your friends would  
*querer* *trabajar*  
 love you.

If he should find him | at home, | what could he  
*encontrar* *en casa* *poder*  
 say to him?  
*decir*

If she would apply herself.  
*aplicar*

I asked him, whether he would come, and I assured  
*preguntar* *si* *venir* *asegurar*  
 him, that we should receive him | kindly, | if he would  
*recibir* *con gusto*  
 give us that satisfaction.  
*dar* *satisfaccion, f.*

If I would go out, he could not hinder me.  
*salir* *poder* *impedir*

If you would be happy, you should shun vice, and  
*ser* *deber* *evitar vicio, m.*  
 practise virtue.  
*practicar virtud, f.*

It was, | to the end | you should employ him.  
*ser* *a fin de que* *emplear*

He told it me, before he was taken.  
*decir* *ser tomado.*

E

Caligula

Caligula ordered, that the Romans should pay him  
*ordinar Romano, m. pagar*  
 divine honours. [*honour, m.*]

Although Queen Elizabeth loved the earl of Essex,  
 she suffered that he should be beheaded.  
*permitir ser decapitado.*

Do you believe, that he would do it, if he was not  
*creer hacer*  
 compelled to it?  
*forzar*

It is a consequence, which I have always thought,  
*pensar*  
 they would infer. [*inferir.*]

Should the laws have had for their object, to avoid  
*ley, f. evitar*  
 crimes, there would not be any incitement, to com-  
*delito, m. incitativo*  
 mit them.

Those, who would | be more afraid | of the crime  
*mas temer*  
 than the punishment, would make a good society.  
*castigo, m. sociedad, f.*

Would the graces, dexterities, and habilities, not  
*gracia, f. trama, f. habilidad, f.*  
 overcome reason, the learned would obtain estimation.  
*vencer razon, f. sabio lograr*

Was the injury committed against the most inferior,  
*injuria, f. cometido, adj.*  
 taken for an insult against the constitution, people  
*tenerse insulto, m.*  
 would respect reason.  
*respetar*

Do you believe he has proved it.  
*creer probar*

I do not say, that he has been a liar.  
*decir ser mentiroso.*

He





If they are dissipated, beware how you make them  
*ser cuenta*  
 desperate.

Were the innocent to have united, and defended  
*si los inocentes se unieran, defender*  
 themselves, the bold would not overcome them.  
*atrevido vencer*

Politics would not be a science, if the powerful  
*politica, f. ser*  
 were not to abuse the weak.  
*no hubieran de abusar de los flacos.*

Let the minister be | who he would. |  
*ser quien fuere.*

Be this as it may.  
*Sea lo que fuere.*

### *Rules for the Spanish Construction of the Impersonal Verbs.*

(*bd*) When the verb *haber* is used impersonally, it has the property of agreeing even with the plural of the substantive which may be after, or before it; and its present tense of the indicative mood is, *hay*. Though sometimes *ha* is also used.

#### EXAMPLES.

There is no happiness in this world; though there  
*No hay felicidad en este mundo; aunque puede*  
 might be. [*haberla.*]

There are occasions, wherein silence and simplicity  
*Hay ocasiones, en que el silencio y la simplicidad*  
 are to be preferred to discourse, and ostentation.  
*se deben preferir al raciocinio y ostentacion.*

PRACTICE.

There is pleasure in being with learned men ; but  
*gusto* *estar*  
 there are people of different opinions.

*gente* *opinion, f.*  
 There are four universitiēs in Scotland.  
*Ecosia.*

There is | a great deal of | satisfaction in teaching  
*mucho, adj.* *enseñar*  
 diligent boys ; but there is a great deal of trouble in  
*joven ;* *pena, f.*  
 instructing idle scholars.  
*instruir* *perezoso, adj.*

There is a great deal to say against the conduct  
*que decir* *conducta, f.*  
 | of the wicked ; | but there is nothing to say against  
*malvado, adj.*  
 the conduct | of the good. |  
*de los buenos.*

There is much to expect from the economy, order, and  
*esperar*  
 relation of things ; in spite of the abuses.  
*á pesar* *abuso, m.*

There is nothing to say to what you have done.

There is nothing to do in that at present.

There is no language so easy as the Spanish.  
*facil como*

There is no situation in life without its disadvantages.  
*condicion* *desventaja.*

There is nobody, but may reap great advantages  
*queno* *sacar*  
 from sciences ; yet there are | few people | who apply  
*ciencia, f.* *poco* *aplicarse*  
 seriously to them.

There is nothing more amusing, than to make  
*entretenida*

E 3 observations,





It is a shameful thing, to hurt one's | fellow creatures.  
*vergonzosa, adj. cosa, f. dañar* *proximos.*

It was not easy for a city like Athens, long torn by  
*facil* *despedazar por*  
 civil dissensions, to yield implicit obedience to any laws,  
*ceder* *obediencia, f.*

how wisely soever framed.  
*por mas sabiamente que estu-viesen calculadas.*

It is more necessary, to study men, than books.  
*estudiar*

It is difficult to define love.  
*definir*

It is a new sort of powder, which I have learnt to make.  
*especie, f. polvo* *aprender*

It is better to be alone, than in bad company.  
*estar*

It is deceiving oneself, to rely on possibility.  
*engañarse.* *contar con la posibilidad.*

It is making oneself ridiculous.

It was exposing oneself | too much. |  
*exponerse* *demasiado.*

Is it not forgetting oneself greatly? [*mucho?*]  
*olvidarse*

Is it not behaving as a child, to act as you do?  
*portarse* *niño,* *obrar*

It is impossible to impose silence on the interior voice  
*imponer* *a* *voz, f.*  
 that upbraids us with our faults; it is the voice of  
*reprochar* *falta, f.*  
 nature itself.

I am convinced, it is better to live in England than  
*convencer,* *vivir*  
 in France.

It is with a school, as it is with a state; it cannot  
*escuela, f.* *estado, m.*  
 subsist a long time without penal laws.

Heroism would not be necessary, was it not for our own fault. [*falla*, f.]

It is necessary to regulate the expence to the income;  
*gasto*, m.      *renta*, f.  
 and it is a madness, | to abuse | one's own credit.  
*locura*, f.      *abusar*      *propio*, adj. *credito*, m.

---

(*lf*) The same impersonal may be rendered by *hace*, *hacia*, &c. when the speech is of the weather and its dispositions, and before the substantives, *sol*, *viento*.

## EXAMPLE.

It is the finest weather in the world.  
*Hace (or es) el mejor tiempo del mundo.*

## PRACTICE.

It is hotter in Spain than here. It is warmer there  
*mas calor*  
 in summer, but colder in winter.  
*mas frio*      *invierno*.

What weather is it this morning?

.....

It is dirty; and it was very windy yesterday.  
*sucio*      *mucho viento*

It is | foggy weather. |  
*niebla*

---

(*bg*) The same impersonal, followed by the substantive *duty*, is to be rendered by, *la obligation de N. es*.

## EXAMPLE.

It is your duty to reprimand him.  
*La obligation de v.m. es reprehenderle.*

## PRACTICE.

It is the duty of kings, to defend their subjects, and  
*defender*  
 the duty of the subjects, to pay their kings.

---

(*bh*) The

(bb) The same impersonal, followed by the preposition *with*, may be rendered into Spanish by *sucede*.

EXAMPLE.

It is with poetry, as it is with painting.

*Sucede con la poesia, como con la pintura.*

*Es con la poesia, &c.*

PRACTICE.

It is with the diseases of the heart, as with those  
*enfermedad, f.* *corazon, m.*

of the body; | some of them | are real, and some  
*cuerpo, m.* *alguno, adj.*  
 imaginary.

It will be with you, as it was with your predecessor.

It is with politics, as with religion; for no one is to interfere with them, but their ministers.

(bi) The defective verb *must*, which is used in English through all the persons of the present tense only, is to be rendered by, *es necesario, es preciso, es menester*. Their construction is either with *que* and the subjunctive, or with the infinitive alone; but when the subject of the verb is expressed before the subjunctive, the former is to be preferred to the latter.

EXAMPLES.

You must do that immediately.

*Es menester que vm. haga eso inmediatamente.*

That must be done immediately.

*Es menester hacer eso inmediatamente.*

PRACTICE.

I must go and see my uncle; and you must come  
*ir* *ver* *venir*  
 with me.

We must not then stay long, for I must be at Lon-  
*detenerse* *estar*  
 don this evening.

It is not enough to think with exactness, one must,  
*pensar*  
 besides express oneself clearly.

*expresarse*  
 We must endeavour to know our foibles, and check  
*empeñarse* *conocer* *falta, f.* *moderar*  
 our passions. [*pasión, f.*]

Those who have a mind to make a figure in the  
*tener intencion de*  
 world, must always follow Epictetus's maxim ; " Bear  
*Sufrir*  
 and forbear : " that is to say ; they must bear the  
*y perdonar :* *sufrir*  
 humours of their patrons, and forbear, to shew the least  
*capricho, m.* *dexar* *demostrar*  
 resentment on the most galling occasions.  
*resentimiento, m.* *molesta, adj. ocasión, f.*

---

### *Rules for the Government of the Verbs.*

(*bk*) All the active verbs require the term of their action in the accusative case ; and if there is any person or thing, to whom any profit or damage occurs, known by this token, *for*, or *to*, it is to be placed in the dative case.

#### EXAMPLE.

To teach somebody something.

*Enseñar algo á alguno*

#### PRACTICE.

He don't approve of your scheme.

*aprobar* *plan, m.*

I use my pencil. She traduces every body.

*servirse* *lapis, m.* *murmurar*

She



She made him recant, what he had said before.

*hacer                      retractar                      decir*

I teach him Spanish, and he learns very well.

*enseñar                      aprender*

I have returned my friend the money, which he lent

*vol-ver                      dinero, m.                      prestar*

me some time ago.

*algún tiempo ha.*

I have no pity on the misery of those, who, being

*piedad de la miseria                      ser*

young, and strong, rather chuse to beg, than to work.

*querer    pordiosar                      trabajar.*

But I pity the blind, and the old people, who cannot

*compadecer*

get a livelihood.

*ganar    su pan.*

We do not easily withstand the allurements of

*resistir                      aliciente, m.*

pleasure. [*gusto*]

Mr. Parker presented me this hat; and he has given

*sombrero, m.*

your brother a gold watch. I will send him a ring.

*relox, m.                      enviar                      anillo, m.*

Present this book to your sister, and deliver this

*entregar*

note to her husband.

*nota, f.                      marido.*

I have taught two of your relations, French, Spanish,

*enseñar                      pariente*

geography, and history.

An honest man does not seek, to hurt anybody.

*bombre de bien                      intentar                      dañar*

Play does not suit every age

*juego, m.                      convenir                      edad, f.*

Learning gives [old people] much comfort.

*sabiduria, f.                      anciano                      consuelo, m.*

I applaud the proposal, but cannot | give up | my  
*aplaudir* *propuesta, f.* *renunciar*  
 right.

Can't you persuade your guardian | to send you |  
*persuadir* *el que le envie*  
 to school. [*escuela, f.*]

| He plays on | the fiddle, on the flute.  
*tocar* *el violin,* *la flauta.*

A man who has riches, power, and generosity, can  
*tener*  
 make others happy.

I read more books in a week, than you in a month.  
*leer* *semana, f.* *mes, m.*

I have experienced many difficulties, | have gone  
*experimentar* *dificultad, f.* *su-*  
 through | a good deal of vexation, and spent much time  
*frir* *mucho, adj.* *vexacion, f.* *gastar*  
 with many scholars | but to no purpose. |  
*sin efecto.*

Hypocrisy, and superstition cause desolation.

(*bl*) The auxiliary verb *haber* has not the same active signification with *to have* ; but only is used to mark out, with a passive participle, the tenses wanted in the verb to which the participle belongs ; and the said active signification is to be found in the verb *tener*.

#### EXAMPLE.

I have scholars that have wit.  
*Tengo discípulos que tienen talentos.*

#### PRACTICE.

A man that has wit, and not conduct, is despicable.  
*ser despreciable.*

I prefer a poor and ignorant man, with morals,  
*preferir* *costumbre*  
 to him that has learning, without them.  
*instrucción* *Those*

Those that have riches, and no charity for the needy,  
*necesitado*  
 are certainly worse than beasts.

*ser*                      *peor*  
 He has very little sense, but much pride.  
                                  *juicio*                      *sober-via, f.*

How much time have you not lost? [*perder?*]

You have money enough to pay your debts. [*deuda, f.*]

The tree of nature has but one trunk, although its  
                  *arbol, m.*                      *solo*                      *tronco, m.*  
 branches are extended throughout the universe.  
*rama*    *estar*

(*bm*) Many verbs govern the genitive case.

EXAMPLE.

Many die in Turkey with the plague.  
*En Turquia muchos mueren de la peste.*

PRACTICE.

Every one blames you for your negligence, and  
          *todo*                      *acusar*  
 your ignorance.

My brother died of a fever, which he caught in  
                                  *calentura, f.*                      *le ataco*  
 America.

Do you remember the promise which you made me?  
                                  *acordarse*

I rejoice at the good success you have had in your  
          *alegrarse*    *tener*  
 business.

Do you remember the sum of money I lent you a  
                                  *acordarse*    *prestar*  
 year ago?

A fool laughs at every thing.  
          *tonto*    *reirse*

Pyrrhus;

Pyrrhus, to revenge the death of his father, Achilles,  
*vengarse*  
 killed Priamus, and Polites.  
*matar*

The Thebans accused Panniculus for spitting often.  
*escupir*  
 The Carthaginians | spake ill | of Hannibal, because  
*murmurar*  
 he appeared in public open breasted: and others laughed  
*presentarse*      *desabotonado:*      *burlarse*  
 at Cæsar, because he was ill girt. [*ceñido.*]

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*Of the Construction of the Verb and Adverb, and  
 other parts of Speech before the Noun.*

(*bn*) As the noun, when it is before the verb, is a principle of some action; when it is after the verb, it is the term of the action. If we say, *el hombre ama*, the action of the verb *amar* remains suspense; but if we add, *la virtud*, or some other noun, it terminates the action of the verb, and constitutes a perfect speech; viz. *El hombre ama la virtud*. All the active verbs have this term, which, being a noun of person, ought to be with the preposition *á*; as, *Amo a Dios, á mi proximo, á mi enemigo*; I love God, my neighbour, my enemy. But if it is not personal, it ought to be without a preposition; as, *Pedro escribe la carta*; Peter writes the letter: *Los curiosos leen libros*; curious people read books.

(*bñ*) Neutral verbs do not admit nouns after them, as a term of their action or signification. Thus, when we say; *El hombre nace, vive, crece*; the man is born, lives,



lives, encreases, &c. We apply no substantive after these verbs, *nacer*, *vivir*, *crecer*, &c. because the thing predicated is limited to the agent, is inseparable from it, and passes not over to any other object. Some of these verbs may yet have after them an objective case, which denotes something implied in the verb itself, or what grammarians call a kindred signification; thus: He lived a good life; he slept a long sleep; *el vivia una buena vida*; *el dormia un largo sueño*.

## PRACTICE.

We must | take care | not to expose ourselves to  
*deber*            *cuidar de*            *exponerse*  
 danger. [*peligro*, m.]

They ran an excellent race, and afterwards went a  
*correr*            *corrida*, f.            *después*    *caminar*  
 long way. [*camino*, m.]

The champion fought a good battle.  
*atleta*, m.    *pelear*            *pelea*, f.

They dreamed delusive dreams.  
*soñar*    *engañoso*, adj.    *sueño*, m.

He taught them logic and the mathematics.  
*enseñar*            *logica*, f.            *matemática*, f.

Drunkenness heightens, and discovers every fault  
*borrachera*            *aumentar*            *descubrir*            *falta*, f.  
 one has.

*que se tiene*.

Life and death, wealth and poverty, have a great  
*vida*, f.    *muerte*, f.    *riqueza*, f.    *pobreza*, f.    *tener*  
 influence over all men.  
*influencia*, f. *sobre*

Do we not discover | as much littleness of mind, |  
*descubrir*            *tanta pequeñez de espíritu*  
 when we exult on lucky, as when we despond on  
*regocijar*    *afortunado*, adj.            *afligirse*  
 unlucky events? and make ourselves as ridiculous by  
*desgraciado*, adj.  
 gufts

gusts of merriment in prosperity, as by floods of tears  
*exceso, m. gusto, m. prosperidad, f. torrente, m. lagrima*  
 in adversity. [*adversidad, f.*]

Often the opulent shun, and hate one another,  
*las mas veces ricos, m. evitarse aborrecerse*  
 and the wretched seek after each other.  
*miserable, m. buscarse*

We ought never to be prepossessed against a man,  
*deber preocupar*  
 because he has a forbidding aspect, or an haughty  
*arrigante serio, adj.*

air; nor on account of | his being born | in a dif-  
*semblante, m. porque la nacido*  
 ferent country, or speaking a different language to ours;  
*país*  
 but to suspend our opinion of him, | until we are ac-  
*quainted with him: | for an honest man cannot be dis-*  
*tinguished from a rogue, | or a friend from an enemy,*  
*se distinga de un picaro,*  
 by the accidents of nature, or place.

(b) The adverb, except the interrogative, and ne-  
 gative must be placed after the verb, and in the com-  
 pound tenses after the participles.

#### EXAMPLES.

He always laughs. She has danced well.  
*El se rie siempre. Ella ha danzado bien.*

#### PRACTICE.

I commonly dine | at two o'clock. | I very seldom  
*comer á las dos muy raras-vez*  
 go out on Sundays.  
*los Domingos.*

Your

Your relation always promises, but never keeps his  
*nunca cumplir*  
 word ; he has very often disappointed me.

*muchas veces faltar*  
 He has very little sense, but much pride.  
*tener juicio, m. y soberbia, f.*

He has accused me wrongfully.  
*accusar en falso.*

You have less credit than I, and yet more wealth,  
*tener riqueza,*  
 but not so much economy. [*economia, f.*]  
*tanto, adj.*

That, which weighs most on our mind, we think the  
*pesar mente, f. pensar*  
 most of ; though fear may make us keep our thoughts  
*miedo, m. guardar pensamientos, m.*  
 secret. [*en secreto.*]

There are many rascals, who study nothing, but  
*picaro, m. estudiar*  
 mischief. [*malicia.*]

I have experienced many difficulties, have gone  
*experimentar he sufrido*  
 through a good deal of vexation, and spent much time  
*mucha vexacion gastar*  
 with many people ; | but to no purpose. |  
*en vano.*

(bp) Some active verbs admit after the accusative  
 case, or the term of action, a dative case.

#### EXAMPLE.

Passion lays aside the discernment of man.  
*La pasion quita el conicimiento al hombre.*

#### PRACTICE.

The king trusts the justice to his ministers.  
*encargar*

The

The author dedicates the work to the king.

*dedicar*                      *obra, f.*

I wrote a letter to my father.

*carta, f.*

### *Of Reciprocal, or rather Pronominal Verbs.*

(*tg*) Except in the construction with the infinitive, and imperative moods, *me, te, se, le, la, lo, nos, os, les, los, las,* are most commonly, and better placed between the nominative, and the verb; as, *Yo me amo, tu te enseñas, el se oye; yo le hablo, tu la respetas, el lo sabe, nosotros nos vamos, vosotros os adelantáis, ellos se engañan; nosotros les comunicamos la verdad, vosotros las amáis, ellos los guían;* I love myself, thou teachest thyself, he hears himself; I speak to him, thou respectest her, he knows it, we are going ourselves, ye advance yourselves, they deceive themselves; we tell them the truth, you love them, they lead them.

(*br*) If two of them are required, the dative ought to precede the accusative; as, *yo te lo digo; digotelo yo;* I say to you. If the dative *á ti* is required to strengthen the expression, it may be placed either before or after the whole sentence, as, *a ti yo te lo digo; yo te lo digo á ti.*

(*bs*) If there are required three terminations, the dative ought to be between the two accusatives; as, *á ese niño enseñenmele su obligacion; y si es necesario castiguesemele;* teach this boy his duty; and if it is necessary, chastise him for me.

(*bt*) Observe, that when these terminations are postponed, they are joined to the verb in such a manner, as to form only one word, although two, or three of them



them are followed at the end of the verb, (and for this reason they are called encliticks; as, *El sombrero he perdido; busquenmele, or busquesemele*; I have lost my hat; seek it for me.

(bu) If the construction is of the infinitive, or imperative moods, the said terminations ought to be placed after the verb; as, *huirse; vierteme agua*; to fly oneself; pour out some water for me.

(bv) *Nos* after the first, and *os* after the second person plural of the imperative mood, take away the last letter of the verb to which they are united; as, *estemonos, salgamonos, venios, cubrios*; let us stay, let us go out, come ye, cover ye; instead of, *estemosnos, salgamosnos, venidos, cubridos*.

(bx) When there are two verbs, these pronouns may be placed before the first, or after any of them; as, *te voy á buscar; voyle á buscar; voy a buscarle: me salgo á divertir; salgome a divertir; salgo á divertirme: te quieren burlar; quierente burlar; quieren burlarte: I go to look for him: to divert myself: they wish to make game of you.*

(by) The compound cases of these pronouns, and *conmigo, contigo, and consigo*, may be constructed with the verbs, either before or after them; as, *de mi dicen; dicen de mi: á si lo atribuye; lo atribuye á si: para ti viene; viene para ti: consigo habla; habla consigo: they speak of me: he attributes it to himself: it, he, or she, comes for thee: he speaks with himself.*

(bz) It is often very proper to use the same pronoun in the same case, though in two different terminations, before, or after the verb, in order to give more vigour to the speech; thus: *á mi me quiere; quiereme á mi; me quiere a mi: el me lo dió para mi, or á mi; diómelo el para mi, or ami: á ella, or para ella, le darán un buen dote; un buen dote le daran á ella, or para ella; un buen dote da-*  
ran

*ran á ella*, or *para ella* : he loves me : he gave it for me, or to me : they will give her a good dowry.

(ca) Sometimes three terminations of the same pronoun may be with the same verb ; as, *Tu te acusas á ti* ; thou accusest thyself.

(cb) When the verbs are used with *me*, *te*, *se*, they are called reciprocal, or rather pronominal, and have a different hiperbaton ; but there are many which custom almost never uses without the foregoing pronouns, which, if it is necessary, ought to be translated by *myself*, *thyself*, *himself*, &c. ; as, *Yo me abandono á la suerte* ; I abandon myself to chance :—which verbs are known in dictionaries from all others, by having the pronoun *se* joined to the infinitive, thus : *pasearse*, to walk ; *levantarse*, to rise ; *abstenerse*, to abstain, &c.

#### EXAMPLES.

I walk.	I have risen.
<i>Yo me paseo.</i>	<i>Yo me he levantado.</i>
Go thou.	Do not you sit down.
<i>Vete tú</i>	<i>No te sientes.</i>
We went into his apartment.	
<i>Nosotros nos fuimos á su quarto.</i>	

#### PRACTICE.

Will you engage yourself to do it this week ?	
<i>empeñarse</i>	<i>hacer semana, f.</i>
He explained himself in two words.	
<i>explicarse</i>	<i>palabra, f.</i>
You have stopt too soon.	
<i>pararse demasiado presto.</i>	
They had retired from that place.	
<i>retirarse</i>	<i>plaza, f.</i>
He will complain of you.	
<i>quejarse</i>	
He flattered himself too much	
<i>lisonjearse</i>	

Amuse

Amuse yourselves in my room.  
*entretenerse* *quarto.*

Let us rise quickly.  
*levantar pronto.*

Let them appear immediately.  
*presentarse*

Do not present yourself before me in future.  
*presentarse* *delante de mi en adelante.*

Shall I surrender myself? Does he stop?  
*rendirse* *pararse*

Does he sit down? Will you embark?  
*sentarse* *embarcarse*

Did he grow tame? Has he grown rich?  
*domarse* *enriquecerse*

Has he equipped himself?  
*equiparse*

Have you made yourself hoarse?  
*acatararse*

Does he not sacrifice himself?  
*sacrificarse*

Does he not stir?  
*moverse*

Don't your pulse grow weak?  
*pulso, m. enflaquecerse*

Does not his party gather strength?  
*reforzarse*

Have we not behaved well towards him?  
*portarse* *con*

Had he not rebelled against us?  
*rebelarse*

Have you not mistaken your way?  
*errarse*

---

(cc) It is also to be observed, that the pronoun *se* makes sometimes the adjoining verb passive; as, *Se dice.*

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*Of Negative Speeches.*

(cd) The denial is to be placed after the nominative case, and before the verb which is to be denied. If I say, *Yo no puedo ir á cazar*, (I cannot go a hunting,) I deny my ability; but when I say, *Yo puedo no ir á cazar*, I only deny, that I am obliged to go a hunting.

(ce) It is also to be observed, that when any of the pronouns, *me, te, se, le, la, lo, nos, os, les, las, los*, are wanted before the verb, it is to be placed between the denial and the verb; as, *Yo no te amo á ti; Yo á ti no te amo*; I do not love thee. See the chapter of pronouns.

(cf) And if another denial is wanted, to strengthen the negation, this ought to be placed after the objective case of the verb, if there is one; as, *Yo no le daré ningún dinero*; I will not give him any money.

(cg) *Nunca jamás* may be placed before, or after the verb, in this manner: *Nunca jamás conocí á ese hombre; Yo no conocí á ese hombre nunca jamás; Nunca jamás lo haré; Jamás lo haré, nunca lo hare; No lo haré jamás, no lo hare ya mas*; I never knew that man; That I will never do.

*Other EXAMPLES.*

I cannot comprehend what the gentleman means.

*Yo no puedo comprehender lo que el Señor dice.*

I will not go from this place.

*Yo no me apartaré de aquí.*

I am not obliged to pay for that man.

*Yo no estoy obligado á pagar por ese hombre.*

There is nobody who likes to pay for him.

*No hay ninguno que quiera pagar por él.*

When a sufficiency won't do, nothing will.

*Quando lo que basta, no basta, nada basta.*

PRACTICE.



## PRACTICE.

Nothing | short of | a total reform of your late  
*sin* *reforma, f.* *ultimo, adj.*  
 system ; nothing short of your reverting to the true  
*sistema, m.* *vuelta, f.*  
 principles of our constitution,—to the popular maxims  
 of our ancestors ; can save us from utter ruin.  
*utero, adj.* *ruina, f.*

They do not appear concerned in that affair.  
*parecer interesarse* *negocio, m.*

That does not concern me, neither one way nor  
*importar* *modo, m.*  
 the other.

This does not concern you at all.  
*tocar* *en ningun modo.*

I will not concern myself with that.

I have not yet learned my lesson.  
*aprender*

Merit does not always remain unrewarded ; and  
*siempre quedar sin premio ;*  
 intrigue does not always triumph.  
*trama* *triunfar.*

Why don't you go to the play this evening ?  
*comedia, f.* *tarde, f.*

I dare not do it ; and I know not why.  
*atreverse* *saber*

If you do not leave off teasing me, I will certainly  
*dexar de cansar*  
 complain of you.  
*quejar*

Has he brought you nothing ?  
*traer*

Has he informed you, that I have no money ?  
*tener*

Have you not seen him ? Did you not expect him ?  
*ver* *esperar*

Did \

Did you not like, to learn Spanish ?

*querer aprender*

You eat as if you were not hungry.

*comer*

*tener*

A woman | must have a good deal of circumspection |

*necesitar de mucha circunspeccion*

not to speak of herself.

*hablar*

One must not despair, that men may be cured of the

*esmerescer*

*desesperar de que*

*curarse*

folly, they have of speaking always of themselves, their

*Jocura, f. tener*

adventures, and wealth ; for nothing is more tedious.

*ser*

*enfadoso.*

Every one should be careful, never to speak of him-

*imponer*

self, neither one way nor another.

We must not easily believe those who flatter us ;

*creer*

*lisonjear*

neither must we reject rudely the compliments that

*rechazar con rudeza*

are paid us.

*pagarse*

False modesty is not so shocking, as a foolish

*moestia, f. ser*

*chocante*

*loco, adj.*

vanity mixed with rudeness.

*vanidad, f. mezclar*

*groseria.*

None know the sufferings of lovers, unless they

*pena, f.*

*; amante, m. amenosque*

have loved.

I have seen nobody of your opinion.

*ver*

*opinion, f.*

I by no means believe what he says ; nor he neither.

*de ningun modo creer*

*decir*

She has not received an answer yet.

*recibir*

*respuesta, f. aun.*

We

We have done nothing that ought to make you  
angry. *poder agraviar*  
*á um.*

I neither love nor hate her.  
*aborrecer*

He has neither relations nor friends.

I will never forgive you, unless you promise to  
see her. *perdonar á menosque prometer*  
*pariente, m. amigo, m.*  
*ver*

She is so ill, that she can take nothing, neither  
can she take any rest. [*descanso, m.*]  
*enfermo, adj. tomar*

I will not take any physic before the winter  
[is quite out.] *medicina, f. antes invierno, m.*  
*haya pasado.*

Why don't he [boldly] tell her his reasons?  
*firmeramente decir*

He knows not where to meet her now.  
*adonde encontrar ahora.*

I ask nothing but what is just.  
*pedir suyo ser*

I cannot pay others, if I am not paid what is due  
to me. *poder pagar ser de lo que deber*

(ch) Observe that the imperative mood does not admit of the denial; and when any omission is to be commanded with it, the Spaniards make use of the present of the subjunctive, or of the future of the indicative mood; as, Do not commit adultery; *no cometas*, or *no cometerás* *adulterio*: Do not kill; *no mates*, or *no matarás*: Do not steal; *no robes*: Do not bear false witness; *no seas testigo falso*: Defraud not; *no defraudes*:

*fraudes*: Don't be surprized, if they are not received kindly; *no te admires, si no son bien recibidos*.

(ci) It is also to be observed, that *no* sometimes is not a denial, but rather strengthens the affirmation which often happens in comparative speeches; as, *Mas quiero ayunar, que no enfermar*; I rather like to fast than to grow sick: *Mas bien quiero ir á la comedia, que no á pasear*; he rather chuses, to go to the play than to the walk.

(ck) In which expressions the adverb *no* being omitted, the sense remains the same.

(cl) There are several Spaniards, who add *no* after *hasta que*; thus: *Hasta que no almuerze no saldré*; until I have breakfasted I will not go out:—but this is not yet common.

(cm) Two denials in the Castilian language deny more; as, *No quiero nada*; *no hay ninguno*; *no sabe nadie*; I do not like any thing; there is nobody; nobody knows.

(cn) *Jamas* is sometimes used for the same as *nunca*; as, *Jamas estuve en Roma*; I never was at Rome:—but it is commonly used with the adverbs *siempre*, or *nunca*, to strengthen the expression; as, *Siempre jamas me acordaré*; *Nunca jamas estuve en Paris*; I will always remember; I never was at Paris.

(co) And when it is used alone, any denial ought to be supplied, because its original value is that which corresponds to the Latin *jám magis*, which signifies *even more*; and so it is necessary to take from another part the denial: thus it is the same to say, *Jamas lo haré*, as, *No lo haré ya mas*; I will not do it any more.

(cp) *Nunca* absolutely denies all time, and gives more force to the denial when it goes with *jamas*, as it is said.

EXAMPLES.



EXAMPLES.

Who is that man?

*Quien es aquel hombre?*

Hearst thou, what thy heart says?

*Oyes tu lo que dice tu corazon?*

PRACTICE.

Which of these two is the best?

What lady is that? <sup>*ser*</sup> Seest thou that woman?

Strikest thou the child in my presence?

*golpear* *chico*

Shall I give up | my right | to a knave?

*abandonar* *derecho* *picaro?*

Will you compliment robbers?

*respetar* *ladron?*

Did I speak at all - - - with your enemy?

*hablar en alguna manera*

Have they spoiled your fields, or have they taken any

*destruir* *campo, m.* *tomar*

of your cattle? [*ganado, m.*]

Where are you? Where are you going? [*ir?*]

How far shall you come with me?

*hasta donde* *venir*

Is it possible, that contrary consequences could have been drawn from the same principles?

*sacar*

Towards which of these two pyramids shall I run?

*correr?*

How long will policy undermine, and oppose the morals?

*minar*

*contrariar*

When the powerful | will become | just?

*ser*

How long will fancy triumph over reason?

*hasta quando*

*triumfar*

Why does not a man content himself, with satisfying  
*contentar* *satisfacer*  
 his physical, and moral necessities?

Has he, perhaps, more than one belly to fill, and  
*acaso* *vientre, m. llenar*  
 one body to cover?  
*cuerpo, m. cubrir?*

Ought we to think like Alexander, who wanted a  
*deber* *pensar como* *necesitar*  
 thousand bellies to fill, a thousand bodies to cover, and  
 a thousand worlds to conquer?  
*mundo, m. conquistar?*

Wherefore are the intrigues for maintaining, or acquiring  
*áque* *ser* *trama, f.* *mantener* *adquirir*  
 insignificant, and improper titles; offices which  
*desproporcionado, adj. titulo, m. empleo, m.*  
 one cannot fulfil, and riches which one cannot enjoy?  
*cumplir* *riqueza, f.* *gozar?*

Is it, perhaps, to shew his incapacity, or his cunning,  
*acaso* *mostrar* *malicia*  
 in the abuse of his authority?  
*abuso, m.*

Is it not sufficient, the want of success in most of  
*bastante* *falta.* *suceso.* *en las mas de*  
 one's enterprizes, to know one's incapacity?  
*las* *empresa, f.* *conocer su propia incapacidad?*

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### *The Spanish Construction of the Adverbs.*

(c7) The adverbs (except the interrogative and negative, of which I have spoken before) must generally be placed after the verb.

EXAMPLES.

He always laughs. She has danced well.  
*El se rie-siempre. Ella ha danzado bien.*

PRACTICE.

I commonly dine at two o'clock.  
*ordinariamente*

The earliest man in the field was the commander  
*Elque estubo mas temprano campo, m. ser*  
 himself.

I am going to see a man who lives opposite the  
*ver enfrente*  
 town-house. [*casa capitular.*]

A painter lives over-head, and a mercer underneath.  
*pintor encima mercader debaxo.*

He keeps private lodgings backwards.  
*tener atras.*

The one sat above, and the other below.  
*sentarse arriba abaxo.*

I shall write to you | now and then. |  
*escribir de quando en quando.*

I will be more exact henceforth.  
*ser exácto en adelante.*

I told you so | all along. |  
*decir siempre.*

| Above all things | 'tis what I aim at.  
*sobre todo*

In the first place, it must be objected.  
*lugar preciso ser objetar*

Let them come by turns, one after another.  
*por su turnos, despues de*

At last they were drawn up, | all in a file. |  
*en fin ser poner fila.*

To come altogether, it could not be.  
*juntos*

It is all topsy turvy.  
*estar en desorden.*

I receive them all indiscriminately, having no pre-  
*indistintamente tener*  
dilection for particulars.

He always comes with some after-clap.  
*segunda intencion.*

She always comes unseasonably.  
*venir fuera de tiempo.*

She has done wrong. I have always loved her very  
*much: hacer mal.*

Is there any thing more wonderful than the virtue of  
*maravillosa*  
the loadstone? [*imán, m.*]

To love but little in courting, is the sure means, to be  
*loved. cortejar ser medio, m.*

Did ever anybody do, what I do.  
*hacer*

She is exceeding rich.

*ser*  
I am going there, lest he should come.  
*no sea que venga.*

I shall take this, unless you chuse it.  
*amenos que querer*

They behave very prudently.  
*portarse*

You are quite another than I believed you.  
*ser*

He writes better than he speaks.  
*escribir*

Far from following his advice, she does not mind  
*seguir consejo mirar*  
what he says.

Most rich people do not know how to enjoy life.  
*saber gozar vida, f.*

Don't laugh at others misfortunes, instead of pitying  
*compadecerse de*  
them.

He



He has | very often | disappointed me.

*muchas veces      faltar*

Mr. Hathorn offered me | as much as I-wanted. | for

*ofrecer      todo lo que necesitara*

my journey ; because I had not enough.

*viaje ;      tener*

He extended his generosity, even to granting me a

*extender      dar*

credit of thirty pounds sterling.

*credito, m.*

A nation, like a family, can never exist without virtue.

(cr) Several adverbs are used at the beginning of the speech.

#### EXAMPLE.

Since gold became an idol, justice trembles.

*Desde que el oro ha logrado el ser idolo, la justicia tiembla.*

#### PRACTICE.

When he has dined, he goes to his business. [*negocio.*]

I do not know wherefore, when so many wise laws are enacted, there are so many absurd, and extravagant religions.

*establecer*

The more a state follows the principles of justice, the more it enjoys tranquillity.

*mientras mas*

The more the legislation favours the equality of property, the more it causes the happiness of its subjects.

*causar*

(cs) The following expressions require in Spanish the subjunctive mood after them; viz. *á menos que ; antes que ; aunque ; bien que ; dado que ; de miedo que ; Dios quiera que ; en caso que ; excepto que ; hasta que ; mediante*

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*que ; no obstante que ; no quiera Dios que ; no sea que ; por mucho que ; por poco que ; queriendo Dios que ; quiera Dios que ; sea que ; sino es que ; sin que ; supuesto que ; temiendo que.*

### EXAMPLE.

Unless you stay here, I will not go, to look for  
*A menos que v. m. no se quede aquí, yo no iré a buscar a*  
Mr. Taster. [*M. Taster.*]

### PRACTICE.

For fear you should fall, he took you by the coat.  
*miedo caer, coger cajaca, f.*

I shall be there before | he is up. |  
*estar levantarse.*

You will speak Spanish very soon, provided you  
*may presto, supuesto que*  
follow exactly my directions, although you think that  
*seguir pensar*  
language is difficult; but remember that you can nei-  
*language, m. ser acordarse de*  
ther speak, nor write it correctly, unless you learn the  
*hablar escribir aprender*  
rules. [*regla, f.*]

Whether you are rich, or poor, you are not less  
*ser estar*  
obliged to be virtuous.  
*ser*

## Of the Prepositions.

(*bt*) Prepositions ought to be rendered according to the exigency of the words by which they are governed.

### PRACTICE.

He boasts of his nobility, and don't mind what is said  
*gloriar-se mirar decir*  
of him.

The

The Romans kept always the sacred fire in the  
*mantener* *fuego, m.*  
 temple of Vesta; for they looked | upon its extinction |  
*templo, m.* *porque* *mirar* *su extincion*  
 as an omen of a public disaster.

*presagio*

We should endeavour to please our superiors.

*deber* *empeñarse* *en agradar*

We ought never to rejoice at others misfortunes,  
*alegrarse de* *desgracia, f.*

nor deride the poverty of any body.

*burlarse de* *pobreza, f.*

If you are insulted, consider that it becomes a  
*hallarse insultado, considerar* *convenir*

noble soul not to revenge an injury; but to forgive  
*alma, f.* *vengar* *injuria, f.* *perdonar*

the aggressor, and even pity its misconception.

*agresor, m.*

*compadecerse de desacierto.*

Charitable men think of the needy, and delight to

*caritativo, adj.*

*pensar en*

*pobre, m.*

*gustar de*

relieve them.

*aliviar*

Nothing displeases an honest man | so much as | to

*desagradar*

*tanto como*

hear one person slander another.

*oir*

*calumniar*

Who is so happy as to please all, and be envied by  
 none? *feliz que* *agradar a* *envidiado de*

The Athenians were displeased with Simonides, be-

*estar disgustado*

cause he talked too loud.

God has done all things for his own glory. [*gloria, f.*]

Good education teaches how to behave towards

*educacion, f.*

*enseñar*

*portarse.*

*con*

every body.

*todo el mundo.*

What a difference there is between the good and the wicked ! these are [as much] esteemed, as the others are despised. [*despreciar.*]

*malos ! ser tan estimar como*

That is [too near, or nigh the] fire.

*estar muy cerca del*

We are not yet near the town ; as soon as you are out of the meadow, in which you are, [walk along] the river. [*rio, m.*]

*estar pueblo, m. estar prado, m. ballarse seguir*

I do assure you, that your shortest way to Chelsea college, is to go through St. James's park.

*asegurar corto, adj. camino, m. ser pasar*

Does not Mr. Smyth live near Mr. Crauley's warehouse, over against the red lion.

*vivir al-acen, en frente de rojo, adj.*

A labourer, that works from morning till night, lives more content, if he be well paid, than those that have either honourable preferments, or enjoy great incomes. [*renta.*]

*trabajador trabajar vivir estar tener cargos, gozar*

[As to that] I am of the same opinion.

*en quanto á este punto opinion, f.*

They that will persevere in the love of God, even to death, shall enjoy the glory of heaven ; as

*hasta muerte, f. gozar gloria, f. cielo, m.*

[for] you, you do not seem [to mind] it.

*por lo que toca parecer hacer caso de*

They are in France, in Spain, in town, in country.

*estar*

They



They make fine china in Worcestershire.

*hacer china, f.*

Mr. D. returned yesterday in Mr. H.'s coach.

I have in my closet an account, of whatever is curious

*gabinete relacion, f. todo lo que ha ver*

in France, and in Spain.

Have you not bought in Ireland the watch, you have

*comprar reloj, m. tener*

in your pocket? [*faltriquera, f.*]

No; I bought it in Scotland.

Send this book to Mr. Brent's house.

*enviar libro, m. casa, f.*

I am going to Mr. Daniel's house: is he | at home?

*ir en casa?*

I don't know; for I come from Mr. Duff's.

*saber venir*

Have you called | at | Mr. Smyth's this morning?

*estar en casa de*

I have heard that Mr. Hathorn won't permit you to

*oir no querer*

stay at his house. Is it true? If it be so, you may

*permanecer verdad? Si es asi*

come to my house.

There was a law among the Athenians.

*ley, f.*

He comes from home.

The fortune of a king depends upon a cannonier:

*de artillerò:*

100,000 men tremble, at his sight.

*tremblar vista.*

From the superstitious pre-occupations more; than  
from the dullness of the understanding, proceed igno-

*estupidez, f. entendimiento, m.*

rance, presumption, and contumacy.

That is not after my mind.

*segun opinion.*

*Of the Conjunctions.*

(*bu*) The Conjunction serves to join several words, or sentences together.

## EXAMPLE.

When I punish you for your faults, you think  
*Quando yo te castigo por tus faltas, tu piensas*  
 I hate you; whereas 'tis only because I love you, I take  
*que te aborresco; y ciertamente solo porque te amo, tomo ese*  
 that trouble. [*trabajo.*]

## PRACTICE.

Whilst you are young, accustom yourself to virtue.  
*ser acostumbrarse virtud, f.*

Your brother came to see me yesterday, as soon as  
*venir ver luego que*  
 you was gone. [*irse.*]

I am sleepy after eating.  
*dormirse comer.*

I will see her before she dies.  
*ver morir.*

Provided that he does his duty.  
*supuesto hacer deber.*

Although I have no money, I cannot resolve to  
*ser tener resolverse*  
 borrow any of my friends.  
*pedir prestado*

He will never do it before, unless he is sure you  
*hacer amenos que estar*  
 will get good conditions for him.  
*lograr condicion, f.*

She is so ill, that she can take nothing, but she  
*malo, adj. tomar que*  
 throws it up again presently. [*no vuelva*]

Do what I tell you, otherwise you will be wrong. [*hacer decir sino errar.*]

If he comes, | be so good as to tell him, | that I have  
*venir haga me v. m. el favor de decirle*

waited till now.  
*esperar hasta ahora.*

Though I used my utmost endeavours, and neglected  
*usar empeño aborrrar*  
 nothing, to please him, yet he was constantly scolding  
*agradar con todo estar siempre reñir*  
 at me.

That Andrian, whether she is Pamphilus's wife, or  
*ó sea la muger de P.*  
 whether she is but his servant, is with child.  
*ó solo su criada, está embarazada.*

People forgive as long as they love.  
*perdonar*

She pleases | every body | both men, and women.  
*agradar todo así como*

Either through taste, or reason, or caprice, she has  
*ó por gusto capricho*  
 married him.  
*casar.*

Wars are not so bloody since gunpowder is  
*guerra, f. ser sangriento, adj. despues que polvora, f.*  
 used ; but this strengthens more the chains of subjection.  
*usar ; arreciar cadena, f.*

Unless a book is instructive, or entertaining, I don't  
*amenos que libro, m. ser*  
 care, to read it.  
*cuidar*

My mother was sick ; but she is now a little better :  
*estar*

| but, alas ! | I despond of her total recovery.  
*mas ay ! desconfiar*

There was nobody at home, but my father.  
*estar en casa, fino*

Though he asked me, I would not tell him.  
*preguntar decir*

Would

Would to God, the affair might succeed !

*negocio, m.      lograr !*

Since you have forbid him, he does it no more.

*desde      prohibir*

If he should call at my house, and I was not at

*ir      estar*

home, my people would tell him where I was.

*familia      decir      estar.*

I will not go thither, unless you go | along with me. |

*ir      conmigo.*

Why don't you learn it then, instead of losing your time ?

*aprender    pues,    en lugar    perder*

I will rather consent to lose all, than to give up my right.

*mas bien consentir      abandonar*

Let us suppose that the case is so, I run no risk to write to him about it.

*caso, m.      correr*

I would marry you, though I were a king.

*casar      ser*

Though you were a king, I would not marry you.

Tell me if you come to-morrow, or not ? that I

*decir      venir*

may'nt wait for you.

*esperar*

Would to God, I was under his tuition still, and my

*oxalá      estar      direccion aun*

father had never removed me from his school !

*quitar*

It avails nothing to a girl, to be young, without being,

*servir      doncella      ser*

handsome ; nor to be handsome without being young.

*ser*

You will learn well, if you | take pains. |

*aprender      trabajar.*

That



That I tell you, to the end you | may take courage, |  
*animarse*  
 and apply yourself to study; but remember, that I  
*aplicarse estudio, m. acordarse*  
 have told you several times, that you will never be able  
*muchas veces, capaz*  
 to speak, or write Spanish, unless you are master of  
*hablar, escribir a menos que ser*  
 its rules.

| I will take | a great deal of pains, that I hope I  
*trabajar esperar*  
 shall speak it before it is long; since I am convinced  
*antes de mucho; convencer*  
 that the Spanish tongue is very easy. [*facil.*]

You will find it so, if you learn well its principles.  
*hallar aprender*

| How comes it to pass, | that liquors ascend and  
*como sucede licor, m. ascender*  
 descend in barometers, and thermometers.  
*descender barometro, m. termometro, m.*

As soon as the great Cham of Tartary has dined,  
*luego que comer,*  
 an Herald | cries out, | that all the other princes of the  
*gritar*  
 earth may go and eat their own dinners.  
*tierra, f.*

Fools, and madmen mock virtue, and ridicule  
*tonto loco burlarse de virtud, f. ridiculizar*  
 wisdom. [*sabiduria, f.*]

He did not remember his promise; but I put him in  
 mind of it. *acordarse*

He rejoices at his wife's death, because he inherits a  
*regocijarse de muerte, heredar*  
 large estate, which he is going to enjoy.  
*fortuna, f. ir gozar.*

He

He abuses fortune's favours, and don't use his victory  
*abuser* *favor, m.* *usar*  
 with moderation.

He applauds every thing she does, and complies  
*aplaudir* *todo lo que ella hace,* *condescender*  
 with all her desires. [*deseo, m.*]

Obey me, otherwise you shall be punished.  
*obedecer!* *porque sino* *castigar.*

Speak little, and think well, if you | would be  
*hablar* *pensar*  
 looked on | as a man of sense.  
*considerar* *juicio.*

Consider | for what purpose | you are sent to school;  
*a fin de que* *enviar escuela, f.*  
 therefore don't neglect your studies: besides, you  
*portanto* *fuera de que,*  
 know how shameful, and even hurtful it is, to be ig-  
*conocer* *quan vergonzoso* *dañoso*  
 norant.

Mr. Batel lives, as if he were never to die.  
*vivir* *morrir.*

Great, and vast projects, together with a speedy,  
*grande* *vasto, adj.* *proyecto, m.* *unido, adj.* *pronto, adj.*  
 and wise expedition. &c.  
*sabio, adj.* *expedición, f.*

Either through idleness, or weakness, &c.  
*floxedad* *flaqueza*

I have known several boys, and girls, that preferred  
*conocer* *preferir*  
 reading, either to playing, or walking.  
*el leer,* *asi* *al jugar* *como al pasear.*

Either through clemency, or policy, he pardoned him.  
*seo* *perdonar*

Exercise, either of the body, or the mind, is abso-  
*ejercicio, m.* *ó bien* *cuerpo, m.* *mente, f.* *ser*  
 lutely necessary.

Neither

Neither riches, nor dignities tempt him.

*ni ni dignidad, f. tentar*

He is either a wise man, or a fool.

*ser ó sabio loco.*

As you study, and learn the Spanish language, you'll

*segun que estudiar, aprender lengua, f.*

find more beauties in it.

*encontrar belleza*

As long as I see, that you are displeased with Mrs.

*mientras ver estar disgustar*

Lewis, I will not visit her.

*visitar*

As soon as you have done your exercise, bring it

*luego que hacer*

to me.

After we will have dined, we will take a walk

*despues que dar*

together in the park.

*juntos parque, m.*

Common people worship the prejudices of their edu-

*respetar preocupacion, f.*

cation, as its dogmas.

## Several manners of translating But.

1. But you send more? But it is plain.

*pero enviar claro.*

But then we met with no trouble.

He is commended with a *but*.

2. But for one man.

*sino fuera por*

But for him I had looked well to myself.

*mirar por mi.*

But only you.

*sino*

3. None

3. None but you would have borne such a son.  
*pero parir*

But that I think, you know it, I would tell you.  
*Si yo no pensara*

But that the care of his funeral detained you.  
*Sino detuviera a v.m. el cuidado de su funeral.*

But that we use the words otherwise.  
*Sino usamos de las palabras en otro sentido.*

But that I think, you have all the news, I would  
*Sino pensara que*

send you some.

4. I value nothing but your safety.  
*estimar sino, or mas que seguridad.*

We possess nothing, but what is mortal.  
*poseer sino, or mas que cosas perecederas.*

She does nothing else, but grieves. [*afligirse.*]

I cannot but cry out. [*exclamar.*]

5. I never knew a poet, but he thought himself  
 the best. *que no creerse*

There is no one, but | is afraid | of you.  
*tener miedo*

6. Hardly was the former mutiny ended, but Scipio  
*apenas tumulto quando*  
 commanded. [*ordenar.*]

He had scarce spoke this, but——.  
*apenas*

He was hardly gone out of the | dining room, |  
*comedor*  
 but he commanded him | to be run through. |  
*mandar matar.*

7. We have but the report. Be but ruled by me.  
*tener solo rumor. guiarse*

Do you, but be faithful to your sister.

They disagree but about one thing.  
*discordar cosa, f.*

Thou



Thou hast but the name of virtue in thy mouth ;  
*tener*  
 what it really is, thou knowest not.

*ser*  
 He was condemned by all the votes, but one.

*menos*  
 He came but yesterday.

*no vino hasta*

It cannot be, but you must say, what you do not like.

*es preciso que v.m. diga lo que no gusta.*

He is but just gone out.

*ahora se acaba de ir.*

There wanted but a little, but he had struck him.

*por poco le da*

I would, but for hurting him.

*desde luego quisiera sino le dañara.*

There was nobody at home but I.

There is none but knoweth.

*no hay quien no lo sepa*

Nobody said so but Cicero.

I know but two unchangeable things ; the geome-  
*constante*

tricians, and the irrational beings : the first are led by  
*guiarse*  
 demonstration, and the second by instinct.

### *Rules for the Spanish Construction of the Interjections.*

(bx) They all are construed after the same manner in Spanish and English ; except, *infeliz de mi ! desdichado de ti ! desgraciado de el !* woe to me ! &c. which change to into *de*.

EXAMPLES.

## EXAMPLES.

Woe to those that resist the Almighty !

*Ay de aquellos que resisten al Omnipotente !*

Alas ! where is now my flourishing season ?

*¿dó ! donde está ahora mi juventud ?*

## PRACTICE.

Oh God ! how fast do years | slide away ! |

*que pronto - año, m. irse*

O heavens ! hear my voice !

*cielo escuchar*

O earth ! lend thy ear to my complaint !

*prestar*

*queja !*

Woe to thee, who despiseth learning, and rejectest

*despreciar ciencia, f.*

*resistir*

good councils ! [*consejo, m.*]

O fatal accident !

O passion, formerly so sweet !

*antes*

*dulce !*

How hard this is to bear !

*pesado*

*ser de llevar !*

Well ! one must undergo one's fate.

*sufrir*

*hado.*

How impenetrable are thy decrees !

*-ser*

Hush ! I hear somebody.

*quieto !*

*oir*

*algo.*

Fy ! fy ! don't put yourself in a passion.

*¡vaya ! vaya !*

*apasionarse*

God bless my soul !

*¡valga me Dios !*

Pshaw ! do'nt do that.

*¡ola !*

*hacer*

Softly ! what are you at ?

*¡poco á poco ! que hace v.m.*

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Recapitula-

Recapitulatory Exercise.

*On the Rules for the Construction of the Indeclinables.*

Antony was perhaps as great a man as Augustus,  
though he <sup>ser</sup> was not so fortunate as he.

<sup>ser</sup> Cesar was as courageous as Alexander.  
<sup>afortuna.lo</sup>

<sup>ser</sup> Man is unhappy but through anxiety.  
<sup>valiente</sup>

<sup>solo</sup> Man is unhappy but through anxiety.  
<sup>aburrimiento.</sup>

Always be employed ; for you will never be better  
<sup>emplear ;</sup> pleased, than when you have something to do. Business,  
<sup>estar mas</sup>  
<sup>contento</sup> <sup>operacion, f.</sup>

by its motion, continually brings heat, and life to the  
<sup>movimiento,</sup> <sup>excitar calor, m.</sup> <sup>vida, f.</sup>

spirits ; but idleness greatly corrupts them.  
<sup>espíritu, m.</sup> <sup>ocio, m.</sup> <sup>corromper</sup>

When you can get a friend, that will tell you of your  
<sup>lograr</sup> <sup>decir</sup>  
failings, grow not angry, nor excuse them ; but heartily  
<sup>salta, f.</sup> <sup>enfadarfe</sup> <sup>excusar</sup>  
thank him.  
<sup>agradecer</sup>

Let all men know you, but none | thoroughly. |  
<sup>á fondo ;</sup>

As no man dares cross a river on foot till he has sounded  
<sup>atreverse pasar</sup> <sup>á pie</sup> <sup>sondear</sup>  
its depth : | even so | a man is respected,  
<sup>profundidad :</sup> <sup>de la misma manera</sup>

| so long as | the extent of his capacity is not discovered.  
<sup>mientras</sup> <sup>extension, f.</sup>

Follow my advice, and you shall have neither troubles  
<sup>consejo, m.</sup> <sup>vexacion, f.</sup>  
to fear, nor vexations to endure.  
<sup>temer</sup> <sup>molestia, f.</sup> <sup>sufrir.</sup>

We

We had waded before now through much blood and  
*padear* *sangre, f.*  
 treasure; for what? for the establishment of a re-  
*tesoro, m.* *establecimiento, m.*  
 public, of which we soon [ became tired, ] and haled  
*canfarse* *suspirar*  
 the return of monarchy with joy. That republic died  
*ruelta, f.* *gusto.* *morir*  
 a natural death. We afterwards, however, sent for a  
*muerie, f.* *enviar*  
 foreigner, and made him monarch. We had now a  
*extrangero,*  
 monarchy, and a monarch that we revere. [*reverenciar.*]

We acknowledge having received, some time ago,  
*confesar*  
 the letter signed, &c.  
*carta, f.*

We will venture to say, in answer to the first of  
*aventurarse*  
 these insinuations, that, &c.  
*insinuacion, f.*

We wage no illiberal war with genius, on whatever  
*bater* *talento, m.*  
 side it may shew itself. [*descubrir.*]

Some writers, especially those of high rank, being  
*autor,* *grado, m.*  
 usually notorious for their dullness, &c.

Having said thus much, &c.  
*estupidez,*

That is already a matter of history, on which men  
 of all parties can now judge coolly, because their  
*parte, f.* *juzgar frescamente,*

prejudices, and passions are not now called into action  
*preocupacion* *arrebatar*

upon the subject, &c. I will, however, try to set  
*procurar en-*

him right in one point, which he has mistaken.

*mendar*

*punto, m.*

*errar.*



## SPANISH EXERCISES;

CONTAINING SOME  
IDIOMATICAL EXPRESSIONS.

---

*Part the Second.*

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**I**N the following Exercises I have endeavoured to introduce several of those idiomatical expressions which constitute a polite, and elegant style, in order to accustom young learners not to use *literal translations*, to which they are apt to stick too closely at first; and to inculcate into them certain turns of phrases, which they have not been able to observe in the foregoing compositions. This is the end I proposed to myself in this second part; and that they may have a general idea of translation, it would be proper to make them read attentively the following observations, - which contain whatever is necessary to be previously known by them on this subject.

TRANSLATION is a *clear*, and *faithful* expression of the thoughts of an author, into a different language from that in which he has written.

A *clear translation* consists chiefly in a purity of style, an elegance of expression, and a choice of proper words.

A *faithful translation* is that which, confining itself to the words, and observing the sense of the author you translate, expresses exactly his thoughts.

As the turn of the phrase generally differs in every language, it is necessary to make an analysis and construction

struction of the period, you would translate ; so that there be not a word, nor even the least particle, of which you know not the government, the signification, and the power. You must also consider attentively, whether the period, you translate, will admit of different meanings, in order to find the true one, by comparing what has gone before with what follows ; but the surest way is to examine every term, one after another, and reason over the construction.

The differences of languages will not always permit you to keep the same metaphors, and the same allegories : they must, however, be retained where your language affords any such ; or have recourse to others of a similar kind, when they are wanting. You must, as nearly as possible, express a metaphorical, or allegorical word by a term of the same nature, when the metaphors are very conspicuous ; for there are many words truly metaphorical, but which custom has rendered proper, as if they had a primitive signification.

Herein consists the chief difficulties of an exact and accurate translation ; as the idiom of one language is often different from that of another ; and as the expressions we are obliged to use in translating, have not always the same beauties, as those of the original.

### ON KNOWLEDGE. [*Ciencia*, f.]

The life of | a wise man | is lengthened by his pur-  
*vida*, f. *savio* *prolongarse* *adelan-*  
 suits of knowledge ; as that of a fool is fatigued by  
*taniento*, m. *tanto* *canjar*  
 idleness. The time of the one appears to him to be  
*aburrimento*, m. *tiempo*, m. *parecer* *ser*  
 short, because he is always usefully employed ; and it is  
*corto* *utilmente* *ser*  
really

really lengthened, because he employs every moment of  
*realmente . prolongar* *distinguir*

it with useful and amusing thoughts ; that of the  
*util* *entretenido, adj. pensamiento, m.*

ignorant appears to him, to be long, because he does  
*ser*

not know, what to do with it : this is always | wishing  
*saber* *hacer* *deseando*

it away, | and the first wishes always to double it.  
*que pase,*

How different is the view of past life in the man, who  
*quan* *ser* *vista, f.*

| is grown old | in knowledge, from that of him, who is  
*envejecer*

grown old in ignorance ! the latter is like the owner  
*ignorancia, f.* *ultimo, adj. como propietario*

of a barren country, that fills the eye with the prospect  
*esteril* *llenar* *ojo, m.* *vista, f.*

of naked hills, and plains, which produce nothing ;  
*desnudo, adj. monte, m.* *llano, m.* *producir*

the other beholds an agreeable landscape, and can  
*admirar* *pais, m.*

scarce | cast his eye | on a single spot of his possessions,  
*apenas* *mirar* *parte, f.*

that is not covered with some beautiful plant.  
*estar* *cubrir* *planta, f.*

You must observe, that those who think they have  
*observar* *pensar -*

arrived to that degree of knowledge, | beyond | which  
*llegar* *uno, adj.* *mas allá*

they have nothing, to learn, are in a state, which, when  
*aprender, estar* *estado, m.*

they effect it, shew they have learned but little.  
*llegar á el, mostrar* *muy*

Sciences are to us, either literary, or scientific subjects :  
*literario, adj. científico, adj. asunto, m.*

G

we

we learn them, as literary subjects from our masters;  
and we never separate ourselves from their rules, and

*separarse*  
opinions, until we look upon them, as scientific subjects,

*basta que mirar*  
knowing their demonstrations; and unto this period,

*conocer* *basta* *periodo, m.*  
every thing, that is contrary to the rules of our masters,

*regla, f.*  
[ is considered ] as unintelligible, and most commonly,

*considerarse*  
without examining the demonstration, contrary to our  
opinion; and the authors, and followers of the new one  
are persecuted principally in superstitious countries:

*perseguir* *supersticioso, adj.* *pais, m.*  
~~we~~ [ look upon ] sciences, as scientific subjects, when we

*mirar*  
[ are acquainted with ] their demonstrations, when we

*conocer*  
may see, what is rightly concluded, and what requires

*distinguir*  
a superior genius for its performance, knowing that we

*perfeccion*  
are not able to do it; and this is the case in which we

*ser* *habil hacer* *ser*  
are ready, to receive, and examine impartially the doc-

*estar*  
trines, and principles of a new Copernicus, Kepler,  
Galilee, Newton, &c.

I have sometimes observed, that when something

*algo*  
new is presented to some of the warranted doctors,

*presentarse* *titulado; adj*  
although they perceive its force, if they do not deny it,  
at least they pretend, not to understand it; and when



some of them | join together, | to discredit the author,  
*juntarse* *desacreditar*

he may be sure of their persecution; for they undertake  
*estar* *intentar*

by these means, to hide their ignorance, or not to let  
*ocultar* *permitir*

the right person have the honour of his invention; and  
*inventor* *lograr*

more particularly, if he is not powerful enough.  
*ser*

Observe then, that truth does not always acquire its  
*pues,* *verdad, f.* *adquirir*

estimation by the demonstration, but mostly by another  
*las mas veces*

respect, such as an authority, or by expansion; so that  
*respeito, m.* *autoridad, f.* *de forma que*

after, its invention is not embraced, but by uncommon  
*adoptarse*

talents: this number increases, and accordingly the  
*talentos, m.* *crecer* *segun que*

force of the opinion becomes respectable, and set-  
*fuerza* *hacerse* *admi-*

tled by numbers, the preoccupation | is laid aside. |  
*tida* *muchos* *abandonarse.*

Wise men | form literary, and other wise men;  
*fabio* *literato, adj.*

and after the second, or third generation, that which  
*generacion, f.*

| was thought | a chimera, enjoys its own gift of de-  
*pensarse* *lograr* *titulo, m.*

monstration; the inventors are declared martyrs;  
*ser*

tombs, and monuments | are erected | to their memory;  
*sepulcro* *erigirse*

and | new raised literary men | say—had we lived in  
*los nuevos literatos* *vivir*

the days of our forefathers, we would not have been  
*abuelo* *ser*

[partakers with them] in the blood of the prophets :  
*complice* *persecucion, f.*

This is the [darling topic] of all ages ; and this  
*ser* *continela* *edad, f.*

[weighty charge] is brought [with all the pomp of  
*acusacion, f.* *hacerse* *pompa, f.*

inanity, and all the spite of hypocritical delusion,  
*vanidad,* *malicia, f.* *disimulo, f.*

because every literary person believes himself wiser, than  
*sabio, adj.*

his father. So every new inventor ought, to prepare  
*deber = prepararse*

himself for such adventures, as our ancestors have  
*antepasado, m.*

suffered. [*sufrir.*]

Do not reject then any opinion, until you are con-  
*reprobar* *estar con-*  
 vinced that it is ill-founded.

*wancer*

*funder.*

## ON LANGUAGES. [*Lengua, f.*]

The understanding of foreign languages is an intro-  
*inteligencia, f.* *extranjeria, adj.* *intro-*  
 duction to all sciences ; we thereby also annihilate one of  
*duccion, f.* *aniquilar*

the barriers which separate us from the nation, or nations  
*barreras* *separar*

that speak it, or them : by that study a man may extend  
*extender*

his society, and communicate his thoughts to the people,  
*sociedad,* *comunicar*

that speak any of those languages that he knows ;  
*saber ;*  
*he*

he by the same becomes, in a certain manner, cotem-  
*hacerse* *contem-*

porary and a countryman with many more inhabitants  
*poraneo* *payfano* *habitante, m.*

of the world, and is qualified, to converse with more  
*mundo,* *hallarse capaz* *conversar*

of the most | learned men, | who | are at hand, | and  
*sabio, adj.* *hallarse cerca*

whose ever useful, and agreeable conversation enriches  
*cuyo, adj. siempre util* *agradable* *conversacion, f. enriquecer*

the mind, and teaches us to make | an equal advantage |  
*mente, f. enseñar* *tomar* *igualmente ventaja*

of the virtues, and vices of mankind.

*virtud, f. vicio, m. hombre, m.*

Without the aid of foreign, and ancient languages,

*sin* *ayuda, f. extranjero* *antiguo, adj.*

all the foreign, and ancient writings would be useless to  
us; and for want of having the key which can admit

*falta* *llave, f. admitir*

us to these treasures, we would remain poor in the  
*tesoro, m. hallarse*

midst of immense riches, and interesting sciences.

*medio* *inmenso, adj. riqueza, f. interesante conocimiento.*

It would be very useful, that a language should be

*ser* *util*

appointed, by a general convention, to be used in  
*señalarse* *convencion, f.*

universities, treaties, and commerce: by this means it  
*universidad, f. tratado,* *medio, m.*

would insensibly extend itself; and perhaps that bar-  
*insensiblemente extenderse* *bar-*

rier, which separates nation from nation, and makes  
*cerca, f. separar*

neighbours strangers, brothers enemies, and fori-able  
*vecino, m. extraño, m.*

people savages, will be broken.

*selvage, m. romperse.*

For a common language, I should prefer that which  
*preferir*  
 can be written with the fewest letters, whose letters  
*escribirse letra, f.*  
 ought all to be pronounced, and always with the same  
*leer pronunciarse,*  
 sound; and whose present irregularities can } most ea-  
*sonido, m. irregularidad, f. con mas faci-*  
 sily } be corrected: } in consequence of which } I flatter  
*lidad corregirse por lo que lisonjearse*  
 myself it will not be thought improper, to express my  
*pensar expresar*  
 opinion in favour of the Spanish, as the better calculated  
*calcular*  
 for the object, I take the liberty, to propose. [*proponer.*]

Be it also permitted, to take into consideration how  
*permitirse tomar*  
 much time would be saved by my project, to employ  
*aberrarse emplear*  
 it in the improvement of sciences. The literary world  
*aprovechamiento literato, adj.*  
 cannot deny, that in spite of all impediments the na-  
*peder negar, apesar*  
 tives of that country have, to enrich their own lan-  
*tener enriquecer*  
 guage, its natural extension is so great, that its arti-  
*extension, f. ser*  
 ficial bounds have not been sufficient, to hinder the  
*limites ser esforvar*  
 several admirable productions, that demonstrate its  
*muchs, adj. produccion, f. demostrar*  
 energy, variety, richness, and elegance, in verse, and in  
*energia, variedad, riqueza, elegancia,*  
 prose, upon all occasions, and subjects, and in every  
 kind of stile. No doubt, had the Spaniards been per-  
*genero, m. per-*  
 mitted



mitted, to take as much pains, to cultivate their lan-  
*mitirfe* *trabajo* *cultivar*

guage, as the English in these last centuries, | it would  
*ultimo, adj. siglo, m. se bubiera*

be more in fashion, | than the French, for its own na-  
*becho mas de moda*

tural property of diction, and loftiness of terms.

*sublimidad*

This fine, expressive, and beautiful language has the advantage of being pronounced only with twenty-four sounds ; all its pronunciation being also sufficiently explained in a duodecimo page, in which there is no  
*explicado, adj.*

difficulty ; since there is no scholar that in half an hour may not be fully acquainted with it, in eight lessons able to read fluently, and in twenty to understand perfectly every book. These advantages proceed from the sounds of letters being invariable ; having no declension, but for the personal pronouns ; and having no more than one auxiliary verb ; from its constancy of the natural precedence of the words, the preposition never being but before its own case. Thus the Spanish language is the most proper, to be learned by art, and, consequently, to be adopted for the universities, treaties, and commerce.

### ON GEOGRAPHY. [*Geografía, f.*]

Geography is a science | no longer | esteemed a  
*que ya no considerarse*  
 fine accomplishment only ; but a necessary part of  
*pulido, adj. adorno, m. parte, f.*

education : for no study seems better calculated for  
*estudio, m. parecer calcular*

the entertainment, and instruction of young persons,  
*entretenimiento, m. persona, f.*

than this. Geography gives them a perfect idea of the  
*dar idea, f.*

surface of the globe, of its natural, and political divisions,  
*superficie, f. globo, m.*

and of the curiosities of every part of it ; hence, it is  
 justly to be called, the eye of history, the soldier's  
*llamar luz, f. historia, f.*

companion, the merchant's director, and the traveller's  
*directorio, viajante*

guide. It is also a study of the first consideration  
*guia, f. estudio, m. consideracion, f.*

among those qualities requisite for forming the scholar ;  
*qualidad, f. requerido, adj. formar sabio ;*

for it is adapted, not only to gratify our curiosity,  
*proporcionado, adj. satisfacer curiosidad, f.*

but also to enlarge our mind, to banish prejudices,  
*ensanchar mente. desterrar preocupacion, f.*

and make us acquainted with our real advantages, and  
*dar conocimiento de ventaja, f.*

those of our fellow creatures.

### On POLITENESS.

[*Urbanidad, f. acatamiento, m. obsequio, m. cortesía, f.*]

Politeness is requisite to keep up the relish of life,

*requerirse para suavizar los trabajos de la vida,*

and to procure us that affection, and esteem, which  
*afecto consideracion*

every man, [ who has a sense of it, ] must desire. The  
*de juicio desear.*

established

established maxims of politeness are but good-nature,  
*ser racionalidad, f.*

polished, and beautified by art : they teach a person  
*pulido, adj. enriquecido, adj. arte, f. enseñar*

to behave with deference towards every body, in all  
*portarse urbanidad para con todo, adj.*  
 the common incidents of society ; and particularly so,  
*acaecimiento, m.*

whenever a person's situation begets any disagreement  
*producir disgusto, m.*

on him. Thus old men know their infirmities, and  
*conocer enfermedad,*

naturally dread contempt from the young : hence it  
*temer desprecio joven :*

follows, that well educated youth redouble the instances  
*redoblar instancia, f.*

of respect to their elders. Strangers, and foreigners  
*mayor. Desconocido, adj. extranjero, adj.*

appear to be without protection : hence, in all polite  
*parecer hallarse politico, adj.*

companies, they receive the highest marks of civility.  
*compañia, f. recibir notable señal, f. urbanidad.*

### On DISCRETION. [*Discrecion, f.*]

There are many shining qualities in the mind of  
*brillante calidad, f. mente, f.*

man ; but there is none so necessary as discretion :  
*ninguno, adj.*

it is this, which gives a value to all the rest, which  
*dar precio, m. otro, adj.*

sets them at work in their proper times, and places,  
*póner en obra tiempo, m. lugar, m.*

and | turns them to the advantage of the person who  
*los usa con ventaja de su poseedor*

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is possessed of them. | Without it, learning is pedantry,  
*fabiduria, f. ser pedanteria, f.*  
 wit impertinence, and virtue itself looks like weak-  
*agudeza, f. impertinencia, parecer como fla-*  
 ness. Discretion is the perfection of reason, and a  
*guiza, f. razon, f.*  
 guide to us in all the duties of life; and does not only  
*guia, f. obligacion, f.*  
 make a man the master of his own parts, but also of  
*dueño parte, f.*  
 other men's. The discreet man | finds out | the talents  
*conocer*  
 of those | he converses with, | and knows how to apply  
*con quienes con-versa saber aplicar*  
 them to proper uses. | He carries his thoughts to the  
*uso, m. el medita el*  
 end | of every action, and considers the most distant,  
*fin acción, f. considerar*  
 as well as the most immediate effects of it.  
*efecto, m.*

## ON TEMPERANCE. [*Templanza, f.*]

Temperance has those particular advantages above  
*ventaja, f.*  
 all other means of preserving health, that it may be  
*medio, m. salud, f.*  
 practised by all reasonable people, at any season, or place.  
*gente, f.*  
 It is a kind of regimen, which every man may | put  
*especie, f. regimen, m.*  
 himself into, | without interruption to business, expence  
*ponerle de negocio, m. gasto, m.*  
 of money, or loss of time. Every animal, but man,  
*dinero, m. pérdida, f. tiempo, m. Todo, adj. animal*  
 keeps



keeps to one dish. Herbs serve to this species, fish  
*contemarse con plato, m. Yerba, f. servir pescado, m.*

to that, and flesh to a third. Man falls upon every  
*carne, f. lanzarse qual-*

thing, that comes in his way; not the smallest fruit,  
*quier encontrar al paso; menor fruto, m.*

or the least excrescence of the earth, scarce a berry, or  
*leve excrecencia, f. tierra, f. apenas grano*

mushroom can escape him.

*bongo escapar de*

Socrates, notwithstanding he lived in Athens during  
*vivir en tiempo de*

a great plague, never | caught the least infection, |  
*peste, f. infestarse en lo mas minimo,*

which ancient authors unanimously ascribe to that  
*antiguo, adj. autor, m. atribuir*

uninterrupted temperance he always observed.

*continuo, adj.*

ON INDOLENCE. [*Indolencia, f.*]

Though indolence operates but | slowly, | yet it un-  
*obrar poco á poco, con-*

dermines by degrees the foundation of every virtue.  
*traminar grado fundamento, m.*

A vice of a most lively nature would be a more de-  
*vicio, m. naturaleza, f. ser*

firable tyrant than this rust of the mind, which gives  
*tirano royo, m. mente, f.*

a tincture of its nature to every action of one's life.  
*color, m. accion, f. vida, f.*

| It is to no purpose | to have within ourselves the  
*denada sirve*

seeds of a thousand good qualities, if we want the  
*semilla, f. qualidad, f. necesitar*

G 6. vigour

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vigour, and resolution necessary for the exerting them;  
*vigor, m. resolución, f. preciso, adj.*

As death brings all persons back to an equality, so does  
*muerte, f. forzar atrás igualdad, f.*

this image of it, this slumber of the soul, leave no  
*imagen, f. sueño, m. dexar*

difference between the greatest genius, and | the mean-  
*alma, f. las mas*

est understanding. | A faculty of doing things remarka-  
*esquivas obrar*

bly praise worthy, thus concealed, is of no more use  
*digno, m. esconder, ser otro, adj. uso, m.*

to the owner, than a heap of gold to the man who  
*propietario, monton, m. oro*

dares not use it.  
*atreverse usar*

On GAMING. [*Juego, m.*]

The rich finding themselves wearied with idle-  
*encontrarse oprimir aburri-*

ness, and not being able | to drive it away | of them-  
*nierto, m. ballar capax librarse del*

selves, | sought for | refuge from it in the company  
*buscar asilo compañía, f.*

of mechanics. These seeing themselves interrupted in  
*menestral, m. ver interrumpir*

their work, by such visitors, and, at the same time,  
*visitador,*

not daring | to make any complaints, | determined to  
*atreverse quejarse*

contrive some means of amusing them elsewhere; and  
*inventar medio, m. entretener en otra parte;*

for this purpose invented different sorts of games.  
*fin, m. inventar diferente especie*

Such

Such amusements, even when they produce no mischief,  
*entretener* *niendo*, m. *producir* *daño*, m.  
 are at least useless. But it cannot be denied, that  
*ser* *inutil*. *negar*,  
 gaming irritates not only all the passions, but that it  
*exasperar* *pasión*, f.  
 is one of the true touchstones by which we dis-  
*verdadero*, adj. *piedra de toque*, f. *des-*  
 cover the proper character of those who | are addicted |  
*cubrir* *propio*, adj. *carácter*, m. *gustar de*  
 to it. It puts in practice all the artifice, cunning,  
*poner* *artificio*, m. *bellaqueria*, f.  
 and stratagem | used in war. | It is an entertain-  
*ardid*, m. *que se usan en la guerra*. *ser* *entreti-*  
 ment intended for diversion, but, as it has long been  
*miento*, m. *intentar* *pero como por muchos siglos basado*  
 fashionable to injure others, people cannot be satisfied  
*de moda* *el dañar*, *satisfacerse*  
 without witnessing scenes of distress. It is an amuse-  
*ver* *escena* *infeliz*.  
 ment, like the war, | ruining without producing : |  
*guerra*, f. *que arruina sin producir* :  
 and besides, the loser loses more than what in reality  
*el que pierde, pierde mas de lo que en realidad*  
 he appears to do ; | as it is evident when he | runs in  
*pierde* *ser* *empe-*  
 debt, | when he contracts his business, not being able  
*ñarse*, *acortar* *negocio*, m. *hallarse*  
 to carry it on, | on the same scale as before, | when he  
*seguir* *como antes*  
 distresses himself, &c. and the winner does not win  
*arruinarse* *el que gana*  
 | his visible gain, | because, flattered with the victory  
*todo lo que gana*, *hinchar* *victoria*, f.  
 more than his booty, he expends more, and sometimes  
*botín*, *gastar* *algunas veces*  
 even

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even his own stock. Besides that, gamblers con-  
*tambien* *propio*, adj. *caudal*, m. *jugador* con-  
sider | each other | as enemies; and as such, each of  
*federar* *el uno al otro* *como tales*,  
them endeavours to deceive, ruin, and humble his  
*empeñarse* *en engañar, arruinar,* *humillar*  
rival. Gaming, of all vices, is the greatest enemy to  
*vicio*, m. *de*  
happiness; its inseparable attendants are envy, deceit,  
*felicidad*, f. *comites* *ser envidia, engaño*,  
impiety, and a whole train of diabolical associates,  
*impiedad*, *comitiva*, f. *detestable* *compañero*  
invited by avarice. Health, peace of mind, family,  
*convidar* *avaricia*, f. *Salud*, f. *conciencia*, f. *familia*, f.  
friends, country, and | in short every thing valuable  
*amigo*, m. *patria*, f. *en suma* *todo lo que hay estimable*,  
and desirable | are sacrificed to it. The moment  
*y apreciable*, *sacrificarse* *En el momento*  
gaming commences, all conversation, and improvement  
*en que el juego empieza*, *conversacion*, f. *adelantamiento*  
| is put a stop to; | friendship, and society, benevolence,  
*se pone punto* *amistad*, f. *sociedad*, f.  
and humanity cease, and nothing further is thought of,  
*cesar*, *mas se piensa*,  
except the ruin of | those with whom you are in  
*que* *el arruinar* *unos a otros*.  
company with. | It is very terrible to hear some peo-  
*oir*  
ple term it an agreeable amusement, an inoffensive re-  
*llamar* *inocente* *di-*  
laxation, &c. those who so miscall it, must, notwith-  
*version*, *describir*  
standing, allow it to be an irrational, and unimproving  
*conceder* *inutil*  
version, and that, at the best, it is but murdering  
*mas*, *pasa*  
time.



time. The gamesters excuse the game, saying, that  
*tiempo, m. jugador excusar decir,*

it is not so dangerous, when it is for a small sum ;  
*dañoso, adj. pequeño, adj. sum 1, f.*

that then the loss, or gain is a mere trifle ; not  
*perdida, f. ganancia, f. una cortedad ; sin*

observing man does not become bad all at once ; he  
*observar a saltos ;*

begins by trifles, and by degrees he increases them, and  
*empezar poco, grado aumentar*

becomes bad, and past recovery. Certainly game, by it-  
*hacerse malo, adj. sin remedio.*

self, is not blameable : but whenever one plays with any  
*vituperable :*

other view, than that of amusement, it is destroying the  
 moral part of the game, and applying it to evil. Money  
 ought to be earned by assiduity only, and not by means  
*medio*

which may make a man unhappy. Thus gaming, far  
*hacer infeliz. lexos*

from being a virtue, is a vice more, or less pernicious,  
*de ser pernicioso, adj.*

not | merely on account of loss, | but because the  
*meramente por la pérdida,*

prospect, and desire of gain, incites a man to expose  
*esperanza, f. deseo, m. ganancia, f. incitar exponerse*

himself to ruin. A man should never risk his money,  
*ruina, f. arriesgar*

but for the progress either of agriculture, sciences, or  
 commerce : this is risking with utility ; but what profit  
 has ever been got by gaming ? Neither is it rendered  
*lograr hacerse*

tolerable by taking up his stake, and applying the gain  
 to charity ; because evil can never be countenanced,  
*ser bien,*

and

and there can be no rational pleasure, where we expose  
 ourselves, or others to the least affliction. The bread  
 that we eat, or give away, ought to be earned honestly,  
 without causing a loss to another.

### CHARACTER of a RICH MAN.

GITO has a florid complexion, full-blown cheeks,  
 a fixed bold eye, is high-chested, and his gait is steady  
 and deliberate. He speaks with confidence; and pays  
 but little regard to what others say. He spits | at a  
 great distance from him, | and sneezes very loud. At  
 table, and when walking, | he takes up more room, than  
 another man. When taking a walk with his equals,  
 he places himself in the center of them. He interrupts,  
 and corrects those, who are speaking; but he himself  
 will not be interrupted; and all listen to him so long  
 as he | thinks proper to | talk. When seating himself, he  
 sinks into a large easy-chair, and then knits his brows:  
 afterwards

afterwards | pulls his hat over his eyes, | that he may not  
*se echa el sombrero á la cara,*

see any one; then | pushes back again his hat, | in order  
*lo echa á tras,*

to discover his haughty, and audacious front. He is  
*descubrir altivo, adj. atrevido, adj. desvergüenza.*

sometimes jocular, laughs aloud, is impatient, pre-  
*burlon, reir á carcajadas,*

sumptuous, choleric, loose. He is | of a political turn, |  
*presumido, colérico, libertino. politicon*

and mysterious with regard to the present times. He  
*misterioso respeto*

fancies himself possessed of talents, and genius.  
*imaginarse poseedor*

Such is the character of the man who thinks him-  
*pensarse*

self rich, because he possesses more wealth than others;  
*poseer*

which cannot happen; but from want of talents, to  
*suceder, falta*

make a true comparison between himself, and others.  
*bacer comparacion, f.*

The richest man is not he, who possesses the most, but he  
who wants the least: he who knows how to supply his  
*necesitar saber abastecer*

wants, and does it, without being a burthen to any body.  
*ser molesto*

Of what advantage are the riches which cannot be  
*ser*

enjoyed! and for what purpose are they, if not to  
*gozarse!*

extend happiness to the distressed! Nobody has more  
*extender desdichado!*

than one stomach to fill, and one body to clothe:  
*estómago, m. llenar, cubrir:*

of

of what use then is any thing more? It can only be to  
content a whim, which breathes nothing but folly.  
*capricho, m. respirar locura, f.*

To oblige oneself to keep, to mistrust, to conceal,  
*obligarse guardar, desconfiar, ocultar,*  
instead of affording pleasure, or amusement, wealth.  
*franquear gusto entretenimiento,*  
disappoints us, and troubles us without ceasing; and  
*descorcertan turbar cesar;*

more so, if we know that, there is any body, who, so  
*saber*

far from admiring, disdains, and ridicules our pride, and  
*admirar, desdenar ridiculizar orgullo*  
vanity. Of this Cæsus was an instance, who was the  
*vanidad. prueba,*

richest king of all Asia Minor, and the most desirous of  
*deseoso*

praise: he shewed to Solon immense heaps of treasure,  
*mostrar monton, m.*

and great variety of other valuable effects; and asked  
him, whether he did not think the possessor the most  
*pensar*

happy of all mankind? but as he saw the little account  
*ver caso, m.*  
the philosopher made of his riches, and felt his vanity.  
*conocer*

[ struck to the ground ] by Solon's nods; and more so  
*ballar ademan, m.*

by his answer, when he heard him say:—"I know one  
*respuesta, f. cir conocer*

man more happy, a poor peasant of Greece, who, nei-  
*paisano*

ther in effluence, or poverty, has but few wants, and  
*abundancia escasez,*

has learned to supply them by his labour." The mo-  
*aprender abastecer. trabajo.*

narchy,



narch, who was expecting an answer, which would tend  
*estar esperar* *dirijirse*  
to flatter his pride, was disappointed; and willing in  
*orgullo,*  
consequence, to extort another, not so shocking to his  
*forzar* *chocante*  
pride, he asked again, Whether at least he did not think  
him happy? Cræsus, already perplexed, sought for fe-  
*perplexo,* *buscar*  
licity not in the gratification of his own personal wants,  
*gratificacion, f.*  
passions, powers, or appetites, but in the opinion of  
*potencias;* *opinion, f.*  
Solon. Behold here a miserable rich man! not that  
*He*  
he was in want of any thing, but because Solon did not  
*necesitar*  
think him happy. If then riches are not desirable,  
*pensar* *ser* *apetecible,*  
but to enjoy them, the keeping more than we can enjoy,  
*gozar* *guardar*  
is creating an impediment to the felicity of others, and  
*establecer*  
consequently diminishing our own felicity. I say con-  
*consequently, disminuir*  
sequently, because I am unhappy when I see others so;  
*me hallo desdichado quando veo que otros lo están;*  
and if I do not help them, it is because I have no cer-  
*socorrer*  
tain income, and my earnings are scanty, and precarious,  
*bonorario ser escaso* *precario,*  
and barely sufficient to supply me with the necessaries.  
*apenas* *abastecer* *de*  
of life, so that I cannot partake any of the comforts,  
*vida, f. de forma que* *participar de* *comodidad;*  
much.

much less enjoy any of the luxuries; and as charity  
*diversion, f.*

should always begin at home, to assist others is not in  
*empezar por-si socorrer estar*

my power. I think the others feel the same as I; but  
*pensar sentir*

luxuries being fancied by the luxurious people as the  
*pen-pa, f. imaginar*

first necessities, they have not the least scruple in pre-  
ferring their own luxuries to the necessities of others.

### CHARACTER of a POOR MAN.

PHEBO is hollow-eyed, lank, and meagre of visage.  
*ser de ojos hundidos, seco, flaco cara.*

He sleeps little, and his slumbers are very short. He is  
*dormir reposo ser corto. estar*

absent, he muses, and though a man of sense, | has a  
*distraer, pensar, juicio, parece*

stupid air. | He imagines himself troublesome to those,  
*tenio. pensarse fastidioso*

he is conversing with. He relates every thing lamely,  
*hablar referir manestamente*

and in a few words. No one | listens to him, he does  
*Nadie escuchar*

not raise a laugh. He applauds, and smiles at what others  
*hacer reir. aplaudir sonreir*

say to him, and is of their opinion. He runs, he flies,  
*correr, volar*

to do them any little service. He is complaisant, bust-  
*agradable, servicial*

ling, and a flatterer. There is no street, how crowded  
*lisonjera. por mas llena de*

foever,

soever, but he can easily pass through it, without the  
*gente, que esté que el no pueda con facilidad, y sin la menor*  
 least trouble, and slip away unperceived. When desired:  
*pena pasar, y escapar sin ser visto. hacerselo*  
 to sit, he scarce touches | the frame of the chair. | He  
*sentar tocar la silla.*  
 speaks low in conversation, and is inarticulate; yet  
*articular mal;*  
 sometimes he discourses freely on public affairs, and is  
*discurrir estar*  
 angry at the age. He coughs under his hat, and spits  
*disgustado del siglo. toser sombrero, escupir*  
 almost upon himself; he endeavours to sneeze apart from  
*empeñarse estornudar*  
 the company; and puts no person to the trouble of sa-  
*no obliga á nadie á que le salude,*  
 luting, or paying him a compliment.—He is Poor.

### CHARACTER of a GOOD MAN.

AGATHO makes the interest of mankind, in a manner,  
*tomar en cierta manera,*  
 his own; and has a tender, and affectionate concern for  
*como si fueran suyos; empeño, m.*  
 their welfare; he cannot think himself happy, whatever  
*bien; por mas grandes*  
 his possessions, and his preferments are, while he sees  
*que sean sus posesiones, y adelantamientos,*  
 others miserable; his wealth, and power delight him  
*alegrar*  
 chiefly, as the poor, and indigent are the better for it;  
*mucho, por quanto puede consolar á los pobres;*  
 and the greatest charm of prosperity, is the advantage  
*encanto*  
 it

it affords | of relieving his | fellow creatures ; | and to  
*franquear*      *aliviar*      *proximo*  
 give assistance and support, according to the various exi-  
*asistencia*      *auxilio*  
 gences of those, with whom he converses, is his constant  
*exigencia*      *mayor*  
 endeavour ; and that he may practise the more large  
*empeño ;*      *a fin de poder practicar*      *mas*  
 and generous charity, he retrenches useless pomp, and  
*su generosa caridad,*      *aborra*      *de la pompa y*  
 expense, esteeming that a much more sublime, and noble  
*gasto inutil,*  
 gratification, than the amusements, and gallantries of a  
*entretenimiento*  
 vain and luxurious age : finally, he is unwearied in his  
*siglo :*      *incansable*  
 endeavours to promote the happiness of others, and he  
*promover*  
 not only takes all opportunities that present them-  
*aprovechar se de*      *presentarse*  
 selves of doing good, but seeks all occasions to be useful,  
*bien, sino buscar*  
 though he has frequently met with ungrateful returns.  
*encontrar con des agradecidos.*  
 —He is good.

## VAIN HOPE FRUSTRATED.

ALNASCHAR was a very | idle man, | that never would  
*bolgazan*  
 set his hand to any business, during his father's life.  
 When his father died, he left him about an hundred  
*morir*      *dexar*  
 drachmas, in Persian money. Alnaschar laid it out in  
*dexar*  
 glasses,



glasses, bottles, and the finest china ware. These he  
*vaso, m. botella* *loza de china.*

put up in a large open basket, and having made choice  
*canasto*

of a very little shop, placed the basket at his feet, and  
*tienda, f.* *pie*

leaned his back upon the wall, in expectation of cus-  
*arrimar.* *mar-*

tomers. | As he was in this posture, | with his eyes upon  
*chante.* *estando así*

the basket, he fell into a most amusing train of thoughts,  
*caer* *entretenido monton de pensamientos*

and was overheard by one of his neighbours, as he  
*oir*

spoke the following words: " This basket, says he, cost  
 me an hundred drachmas, which is all I have in the  
 world. I shall quickly make two hundred of it, by  
*prontamente*

selling it | in retail. | These two hundred drachmas will,  
*por menor.*

in a very little while, rise to four hundred, which of  
*tiempo*

course will amount | in time | to four thousand. As  
*subir* *con el tiempo*

soon as by this means I am master of ten thousand, I  
 will lay aside my trade of glass-man, and turn jeweller.  
*cristalero* *joyero.*

I shall then deal in diamonds, pearls, and all sorts of  
*diamante, perla,*

precious stones. When I have got together as much  
 wealth as I desire, I will make a purchase of the finest  
 house I can find, with lands, slaves, eunuchs, and horses.  
 I shall then begin to make a noise in the world.

*comenzar* *ruido*  
 I will not, however, stop there, but still continue my  
*parar* *continuar*

traffic,

traffic, till I have got together an hundred thousand drachmas. When I find myself master of an hundred thousand drachmas, I shall naturally set myself on the

foot of a prince, and will demand the grand vizier's daughter in marriage, | letting him know, | at the same

time, that it is my intention to make him a present of a thousand pieces of gold on our marriage night. As soon as I have married the princess, and given my father-in-law the thousand pieces of gold, which I had promised him, I will bring her to my house, where I shall take great care, to breed in her a due respect

for me. To this end, I shall confine her to her own apartment, make her a short visit, and talk but little

to her. Her mother will then come, and bring her daughter to me, as I am seated on my sofa. The

daughter, with tears in her eyes, will fling herself at my feet, and beg of me to receive her into my favour.

Then, tired with her intreaties, I will, to imprint in

her more veneration for my person, draw up my legs,

and spurn her with my foot, in such a manner, that she

| shall fall down | a great distance from the sofa."

Alnaschar was so | swallowed up | in this chimerical vision, that he acted with his foot what he had in his thoughts;

thoughts ; and unluckily | striking . | his basket of  
*desgraciadamente dar con los pies*

brittle ware, which was the foundation of all his gran-  
*vidrios fundamento, m.*

deur, he kicked his glasses out of his shop, into the  
*arrojar vidrio, m.*

street, and broke them into ten thousand pieces.  
*romper pedazo.*

“ Who are they who do not raise visionary scenes  
*levantar fantastico, adj.*

“ in their minds? Every one dreams with his eyes  
*soñar*

“ open, and nothing is more pleasing to us. On these  
*gusto, adj.*

“ occasions, our souls are deluded by a soothing error ;  
*divertir lisonjero, adj.*

“ but does some accident recal our wandering senses,  
*despertar errante*

“ immediately | we are the insignificant creatures we |  
*nos hallamos los mismos que*

“ were before.”

SELECTED CHARACTERS

OF

KINGS and QUEENS ;

And also some SPANISH PROVERBS.

ALFRED.

ALFRED, | that he might be the better able | to ex-  
*para hallarse mas capaz*

tend his charity, and munificence, regulated his finances  
*arreglar hacienda*

with the most perfect œconomy, and divided his re-  
*economia, f.*

H

venues,

venues into a certain number of parts, which he ap-  
*renta*

propriated to the different expences of the state, and  
*aplicar* *gasto*

the exercise of his own private | liberality | and devotion;  
*particular* *franqueza* *devocion*

nor was he a less œconomist in the distribution of his  
*economista*

time, which he divided into three equal portions, allot-  
*igual* *porcion* *ceder*

ting one to sleep, meals, and exercise; and devoting  
*suño* *alimento* *consagrar*

the other two to writing, reading, business, and prayer.  
*obligacion* *rezo*

That this division might not be encroached upon in-

*Para que las partes de esta division no se usurparan por in-*  
 advertently, he measured them by tapers of an equal  
*advertencia* *con bugia*

size, which he kept continually burning before the  
*tamaño* *tener* *quemar*

| shrines of relics. | Alfred seemed to be a genius self-  
*relicarios* *genio*

taught, which contrived, and comprehended every thing,  
*maestro* *imaginar* *todo, adj.*

that could contribute to the security of his kingdom.  
*contribuir*

He was author of that inestimable privilege, peculiar  
 to the subjects of this nation, which consists in their  
*vasallos*

being tried by their peers; for he first instituted juries,  
*juzgar* *par* *jurado*

or at least improved upon an old institution, by speci-  
*mejorar* *especificar*

fying the number, and qualifications of jurymen, and  
*jurado*

extending their power to trials of property as well as  
*juicios* *civiles*

criminal



criminal indictments ; but no regulation redounded  
*decision ;* *contribuir*  
more to his honour, and the advantage of his kingdom,  
*bien* *reynado*  
than the measures, he took to prevent rapine, murder,  
*tomar* *prevenir*  
and other outrages, which had so long been committed  
*ultrage, m.* *habian sido por mucho tiempo*  
with impunity. His attention stooped even to the  
*impunemente cometidos.* *observar*  
meanest circumstances of his people's conveniency.  
He introduced the art of brick-making, and built his  
*hacer ladrillo,* *edificar*  
own houses of those materials ; which being much more  
durable, and secure from accidents than timber, his  
*madera*  
example was followed by his subjects in general. He  
*seguir*  
was, doubtless, an object of most perfect esteem, and  
*sin duda*  
admiration ; for, exclusive of the qualities which dis-  
tinguished him as a warrior, and legislator, his personal  
*guerrero*  
character was amiable in every respect. Died 897,  
*amable*  
aged 52.

## WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

FROM the transactions of William's reign, he ap-  
*reinado*  
pears to have been a prince of great courage, capacity,  
*animo,* *capacidad,*  
and ambition ; politic, cruel, vindictive, and rapacious ;  
*vengativo* *rapaz ;*

stern; and haughty in his deportment, reserved, and  
*severo* *severo* *conducta*  
 jealous in his disposition. He was fond of glory; and,  
*zelo* *deseo*  
 though parsimonious in his household, delighted much  
*frugal* *gusto* *gustar*  
 in ostentation. Though sudden, and impetuous in his  
*de* *pronto*  
 enterprizes, he was cool, deliberate, and indefatigable,  
*fresco* *pensativo* *infatigable*,  
 in times of danger, and difficulty. His aspect was nobly  
*peligro*  
 severe, and imperious: his stature tall, and portly; his  
*alto, adj.* *abultado*;  
 constitution robust, and the composition of his bones,  
*bueso*  
 and muscles strong: there was hardly a man of that  
*musculo, m.* *apenas* *en*  
 age, who could bend his bow, or handle his arms.  
*tiempo, m.* *armar* *arco,* *manejar*

---

## STEPHEN.

ENGLAND suffered great miseries during the reign of  
*Inglaterra* *sufrir* *mientras*  
 this prince: but his personal character, | allowing for |  
*dexar aparte*  
 the temerity, and injustice of his usurpation, appears  
*parecer*  
 not liable to any great exception; and he seems to have  
*sujeto* *parecer*  
 been well qualified, (had he succeeded by a just title,)  
*suceder*  
 to have promoted the happiness, and prosperity of his  
*promover* *felicidad*  
 subjects.

subjects. He was possessed of industry, activity, and  
*vassallo.* *posseer*  
 courage, to a great degree; was not deficient in abi-  
*alto*  
 lity, had the talent of gaining men's affections; and,  
*ganar* *afecto, m.*  
 notwithstanding his precarious situation, never indulged  
*gratificarsi*  
 himself in the exercise of any cruelty, or revenge. His  
*venganza, f.*  
 advancement to the throne procured him neither tran-  
*subida*  
 quillity, nor happiness. Died 1154.  
*dicha.*

---

HENRY II.

Was the greatest prince of his time for wisdom,  
*en*  
 virtue, and ability, and the most powerful in ex-  
*ex-*  
 tent of dominion, of all those, that had ever filled  
*tension* *ocupar*  
 the throne of England. His character, both in public,  
*asi*  
 and private life, is almost without a blemish; and he  
*como* *tacha;*  
 seems to have possessed every accomplishment, both of  
*perfeccion, f.*  
 body, and mind, which makes a man estimable, and  
*espiritu*  
 amiable. He was of a middle stature, strong, and well  
*mediano, adj. estatura, f.*  
 proportioned; his countenance was lively, and en-  
*rosstro, m.*

gaging; his conversation affable, and entertaining; his  
*aire fácil; dulce*

elocution easy, persuasive, and ever | at command. | He  
*pronto.*

loved peace, but possessed both conduct, and bravery in  
*ánimo*

war; was provident without timidity; severe in the  
*cauto tímidez;*

execution of justice without rigour; and temperate  
 without austerity. He preserved health, and kept him-  
*austeridad.*

self from corpulency, to which he was somewhat in-  
*corpulencia, f.*

clined, by an abstemious diet, and by frequent exercise,  
*parco, adj. dieta, f.*

particularly by hunting. When he could enjoy leisure,  
*cazar. lograr tiempo,*

he recreated himself in learned conversation, or in  
*sabio, adj.*

reading; and he cultivated his natural talents by study,  
 above any prince of his time. His affections, as well  
*amistad, como tan*

as his enmities, were warm and durable; and his long  
*bien enemistad, f. intimo, adj.*

experience of ingratitude, and infidelity of men never  
 destroyed the natural sensibility of his temper, which  
 disposed him to friendship, and society. His character  
 has been transmitted to us by many writers, who were  
*comunicar autor*

his contemporaries; and it resembles extremely, in its  
 most remarkable strokes, that of his maternal grand-  
*rasgo abuela*

father, Henry I. excepting only, that that ambition,  
 which was a ruling passion in both, found not in the first  
*dominante*

Henry



Henry such unexceptionable means of exerting itself,  
*tan propio, adj. esforzarse*  
 and pushed that prince into measures which were both  
*obligar á tan*  
 criminal in themselves, and were the cause of further  
*con:9 otro.*  
 crimes, from which his grandson's conduct was happily  
 exempted. He died in 1189, in the 58th of his age,  
 and 35th of his reign.

EDWARD II.

It is not easy to imagine a man more innocent, or  
*fácil imaginar*  
 inoffensive than this unhappy king; nor a prince less  
*menos dañoso*  
 fitted for governing that fierce, and turbulent people  
*apto*  
 subjected to his authority. He was obliged to devolve  
*sujeto El se vió obligado á entregar*  
 on others the weight of government which he had  
*a otros*  
 neither ability nor inclination to bear: the same in-  
*manejar:*  
 dolence, and want of penetration led him to make  
*falta conducir*  
 choice of ministers, and favourites, which were not  
*eleccion*  
 always the best qualified for the trust committed to them.  
*mas calificado confianza que de ellos se hacia.*  
 The seditious grandees, pleased with his weakness,  
*sedicioso grande gustar de flaqueza*  
 and complaining of it, under pretence of attacking  
*quejarse pretexto*

his ministers, insulted his person, and invaded his au-  
*insultar* *invadir*

thority; and the impatient populace, ignorant of the  
*pueblo*

source of their grievances, threw all the blame upon  
*causa, f.* *agraric* *culpa*

the king, and increased the public disorders by their  
*exacerbate*

friction, and insolence. It was in vain to look for pro-  
*buscar*

tection from the laws, whose voice, always feeble in  
*cuyo* *voz, f.* *flaco, adj.*

those times, was not heard in the din of arms: what  
*oir con* *ruido*

could not defend the king, was less | able to give shelter |  
*capaz de proteger*

to any one of his people; the whole machine of go-  
 vernment was | torn in pieces, | with fury, and violence;

*hecha pedazos*

and men, instead of complaining against the manners  
*enlugar* *costumbre, f.*

of the age, and the form of their constitution, which  
*tiempo*

required the most steady, and the most skilful hand, to  
*exigir* *firme* *discreto, adj.*

conduct them, imputed all errors to his person, who  
*conducir* *atribuir*

had the misfortune to be intrusted with the reins of  
*desgracia de ballarse en* *cargado del*

the empire. Murdered 21 September, 1327.  
*inferio.* *Matar*

EDWARD III.

THE English are apt to consider with peculiar fond-  
*capaz* *aprecio*  
 ness the history of Edward the Third, and to esteem  
 his reign, as it was one of the longest, the most glo-  
*largo*  
 rious also, which occurs in the annals of the nation.  
*ocurrir*  
 The ascendant, which they began to have over France,  
*ascendiente, m.* *empezar*  
 their rival, and national enemy, makes them | cast their  
*obligar* *mirar*  
 eyes on | this period with great complacency, and sanc-  
 tifies every measure, which Edward embraced for that  
*medio* *adoptar*  
 end. But the domestic government is really more  
 admirable than his foreign victories; and England  
*externo, adj.*  
 enjoyed, by his prudence, and vigour of administration,  
*gozar*  
 a longer interval of domestic peace, and tranquillity,  
 than she | had been blest with | in any former period, or  
*lograr* *anterior*  
 than she experienced for many years after. He gained  
*experimentar*  
 the affections of the great, and curbed their licentious-  
*sujetar* *depravacion*  
 ness: he made them feel his power, without their  
*sentir*  
 daring, or even being inclined to murmur at it; his  
*atreverse*  
 affable, and obliging behaviour, his munificence and  
*urbano, adj. conducta*

H 5

generosity.

generosity, made them submit with pleasure to his do-  
*obligar* *gusto*  
 minion; his valour, and conduct made them successful  
*bater* *afortunado*  
 in most of their enterprizes; and their unquiet spirits,  
*empresa* *inquieto espíritu*  
 directed against a public enemy, had no leisure to breed  
*dirigir* *tiempo producir*  
 disturbances, to which they were naturally so much  
*inquietud*  
 inclined; and which the form of the government seemed  
*parecer*  
 so much to authorize. This was the chief benefit

which resulted from Edward's victories, and conquests.  
 His foreign wars were, in other respects, neither found-  
*externa; adj.*

ed in justice, nor directed to any very salutary purpose.  
*útil objeto.*

His attempt against the king of Scotland, | a minor, |  
*empeño* *siendo de menor edad*  
 and | a brother-in-law, | and the revival of his grand-  
*cuñado* *renovacion*

father's claim of superiority over that kingdom, were  
*pretension, f.*

both unreasonable, and ungenerous: and he allowed  
*ignominioso* *permitirse*

himself to be too soon seduced by the glaring prospects  
*seducir* *brillante aspecto*

of French conquest, from the acquisition of a point  
*conquista, f.* *logro*

which was practicable, and which might really, if at-  
*lograr*

tained, have been of lasting utility to his country and  
*durable*

to his successors. But the glory of a conqueror | is so  
*ofusca*

dazzling



dazzling to the vulgar, | and the animosity of nations so  
*tanto á el vulgo*  
 extreme, that the fruitless desolation | of so fine a part  
*inutil de una tan bella parte*  
 of Europe as France is totally disregarded by us, |  
*de la Europa como la Francia se ha despreciado totalmente por nosotros*  
 and never considered as a blemish in the character, or  
*tacha*  
 conduct of this prince : and indeed, from the unfortu-  
*á la verdad*  
 nate state of human nature, it will commonly happen  
*suceder*  
 that a sovereign of great genius, such as Edward, who  
 usually finds every thing easy in the domestic govern-  
*comumente encontrar facil*  
 ment, will turn himself towards military enterprizes,  
*se empeña en empresas militares,*  
 where alone he meets opposition, and where he has  
*donde no encuentra mas que oposicion,*  
 full exercise for his industry, and capacity. Died 21st  
*bastante*  
 of June, aged 65, in the 51st year of his reign.

## HENRY VIII.

HENRY VIII. | before he became corpulent, | was a  
*antes de engordar*  
 prince of a goodly personage, and commanding aspect,  
*bello, adj. persona, f. dominante aspecto, m.*  
 rather imperious than dignified. He excelled in all the  
*imperioso, adj. respectable. exceder*  
 exercises of youth, and possessed a good understanding,  
*juventud poseer talento*  
 which was not much improved by the nature of his  
*adelantar*  
 education.

education. Instead of learning that philosophy, which

*En lugar aprender*

opens the mind, and extends the qualities of the heart,

*abrir*

*extender*

he was confined to the study of gloomy, and scholastic

*limitarse*

*oscuro, adj.*

disquisitions, which served to cramp his ideas, and

*disputa*

*servir*

*embarrasar*

pervert the faculty of reason, qualifying him for the

*pervertir*

disputant of a cloister, rather than the lawgiver of a

*disputista*

*claustró*

*legislador*

people. In the first years of his reign, his pride and

*orgullo*

vanity seemed to domineer over all his other passions ;

*parecer*

*dominar*

though from the beginning he was impetuous, head-

*principio*

*capri-*

strong, impatient of contradiction, and advice. He

*chudo*

was rash, arrogant, prodigal, vain-glorious, pedantic,

*temerario*

*vano*

and superstitious. He delighted in pomp, and pageantry,

*fausto*

the baubles of a weak mind. His passions, soothed by

*muchachada*

*endoble*

*lisonjear*

adulation, rejected all restraint ; and as he was an

*rehusar*

*límite ;*

utter stranger to the finer feelings of the soul, he gra-

*total extranjero*

*sentimientos*

*gra-*

tified them at the expence of justice, and humanity

*justificar*

*expensa*

without remorse, or compunction.

*remordimiento,*

*arrepentimiento.*

He wrested the supremacy from the bishop of Rome,

*arrebatar*

partly

partly on conscientious motives, and partly from rea-  
*causa*

sons of state, and conveniency. He suppressed the mo-  
*suprimir*

nasteries, in order to supply his extravagance with  
their spoils; but he would not have made those acqui-  
*despojo*;

sitions, had they not been productive of advantage to  
his nobility, and agreeable to the nation in general.  
He was frequently at war; but the greatest conquest  
he obtained was over his own parliament, and people.—  
*lograr*

Religious disputes had divided them into two factions.  
As he had it in his power to make either scale pre-  
*partido*

ponderate, each courted his favour with the most ob-  
*vencer*

sequious submission, and, in trimming the balance, he  
*equilibrar*

kept them both in subjection. In accustoming them  
*tener*

to these | abject compliances, | they degenerated into  
*humillacion, f.*

slaves, and he from their prostitution acquired the most  
*esclavo*

despotic authority. He became rapacious, arbitrary,  
*hacerse rapaz,*

froward, fretful, and so cruel, that he seemed to delight  
*impertinente, molesto,* *deleitarse*

in the blood of his subjects.

He never seemed to betray the least symptoms of  
*parecer mostrar*

tenderness in his disposition; and, as we already ob-  
*ternura*

served, his kindness to Cranmer was an inconsistency  
*generosidad*

in his character. He seemed to live | in defiance of |  
*desafiando la*  
 censure, whether ecclesiastical, or secular; he died in  
 apprehension of futurity; and was buried at Windsor,  
*enterrar*  
 with idle processions, and childish pageantry, which in  
*pueril aparato*  
 those days passed for real taste, and magnificence.

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### ELIZABETH.

ELIZABETH, in her person, was masculine, tall,  
*alto,*  
 straight, and strong-limbed, with an high round fore-  
*derecha, robusto, elevado redondo*  
 head; brown eyes, fair complexion, fine white teeth, and  
*frente, f. moreno hermoso bella*  
 yellow hair; she danced with great agility; her voice  
*rubio cabello;*  
 was strong, and shrill; she understood music, and played  
*fuerte agria;*  
 upon several instruments. She possessed an excellent  
 memory, and understood the dead, and living lan-  
*muerto viviente*  
 guages, and made good proficiency in the sciences,  
 and was well read in history. Her conversation was  
*leido*  
 sprightly, and agreeable, her judgment solid, her ap-  
*agudo*  
 prehension acute, her application indefatigable, and her  
*incansable*  
 courage invincible. She was the great bulwark of the  
*baluarte*  
 Protestant



Protestant religion ; she was highly commendable for  
*recomendable*  
her general regard to the impartial administration of  
justice ; and even for her rigid œconomy, which saved  
*rigido economia, f. aborrrar*  
the public money, and evinced that love for her people  
*mostrar.*  
which she so warmly professed. Yet she deviated  
*ardientemente No obstante separarse*  
from justice in some instances when her interest, and  
*ocasiones*  
passions were concerned ; and, notwithstanding all her  
*balanzarse interesada; adj.*  
great qualities, we cannot deny, she was vain, proud,  
*vano, soberbio,*  
imperious, and in some cases cruel ; her predominant  
*imperioso, dominante*  
passion was jealousy, and avarice ; though she was also  
*zelo, avaricia ;*  
subject to such violent gusts of anger, as overwhelmed  
*golpe colera anublar*  
all regard to the dignity of her station, and even hur-  
*respeto de. caracter pre-*  
ried her beyond the common bounds of decency. She  
*exipitar fuera de limite*  
was wise, and steady in her principles of government,  
*sabio estable*  
and above all princes fortunate in a ministry.

A N N E.

ANNE STUART, queen of Great Britain, was in her  
person of the middle size, well proportioned ; her hair  
*mediano estatura, f. bienbecho ; cabello*  
was of dark brown colour, her complexion ruddy,  
*obscura morena roxo*  
her

her features were regular, her countenance was rather  
*faccion* *cara*  
 round than oval, and her aspect more comely than  
*redondo* *bello*  
 majestic : her voice was clear, and melodious, and her  
*majestuoso* : *voz* *claro* *melodioso*  
 presence engaging ; her capacity was naturally good,  
*amable*  
 but not much cultivated by learning ; nor did she  
*demasiado* *cultivado* *literatura* ;  
 exhibit any marks of extraordinary genius, or personal  
*mostrar* *señal*  
 ambition : she was certainly deficient in that vigour of  
*esfuerzo*  
 mind, by which a prince ought to preserve her inde-  
*espíritu* *conservar*  
 pendence, and avoid the snares, and fetters of syco-  
*evitar* *lazo* *grilla* *adulador*  
 phants, and favourites ; but, | whatever her weakness  
*favorito* *qualquiera que pueda*  
 in this particular might have been, | the virtues of her  
*haber sido su flaqueza en esta parte,* *nunca se*  
 heart were never called in question ; | she was a pattern  
*dado de sus virtudes* *exemplar*  
 of conjugal affection, and fidelity, a tender mother, &  
*tierno*  
 warm friend, an indulgent mistress, a munificent pa-  
*apasionado* *asable* *generoso* *bien-*  
 tron, a mild and merciful princess ; during whose  
*hermana, gracioso* *piadoso*  
 reign no blood was shed for treason. She was zealously  
*derramar* *zelosamente*  
 attached to the Church of England, from conviction  
*adicto*  
 rather than from prepossession ; unaffectedly pious, just,  
*preocupacion* ; *sin afectacion* *piadoso*,  
 charitable,

charitable, and compassionate. She felt a mother's  
*charitativa, compaciente. sentia un amor ma-*  
fondness for her people, by whom she was universally  
*terno*  
beloved with a warmth of affection, which even the  
*amar mucho*  
prejudice of party could not abate. In a word, if she  
*preocupacion derrocar.*  
was not the greatest, she was certainly one of the best,  
and most unblemished sovereigns that ever sat upon the  
*irreprehensible sentarse*  
throne of England, and well deserved the expressive,  
*merecer*  
though simple epithet of, the "good queen Anne."—  
She died in 1714, aged 50.

---

CHARLES V. OF SPAIN.

As Charles was the first prince of his age in rank,  
*influxo*  
and dignity, the part, which he acted, | whether | we  
*papel hacer ó bien*  
consider the greatness, the variety, or the success of his  
*grandeza, f.*  
undertakings, was the most conspicuous. It is from  
*empresas visible.*  
an attentive observation to his conduct, not from the  
exaggerated praises of the Spanish historians, or the  
*exagerado elogio, m.*  
undistinguishing censure of the French, that a just idea  
*poco reverente*  
of Charles's genius, and abilities | is to be collected.  
*se debe inferir.*

He

He possessed qualities so peculiar, as strongly mark *indicar*  
his character, and not only distinguish him from the  
princes, who were his contemporaries, but account for *finó aun responden*  
that superiority over them, which he so long maintained.  
*por su superioridad* *laque el por mucho tiempo mantuvo.*  
In forming his schemes, he was, by nature as well as  
*plan*  
by habit, cautious, and considerate. Born with talents,  
*recatado* *Nacido*  
which unfolded themselves slowly, and were late in  
*desplegarse* *lentamente* *tardo*  
attaining maturity, he was accustomed, to ponder  
*llegar* *madurez* *pesar*  
every subject that demanded his consideration, with a  
*asunto* *exigir*  
careful, and deliberate attention. He bent the whole  
*cuidadoso* *empeñar*  
force of his mind towards it, and dwelling upon it.  
*mente* *considerar*  
with serious application, undiverted by pleasure, and  
*serio* *no distraído por gusto*  
hardly relaxed by any amusement, he revolved it in  
*y ajenas divertido* *entretenimiento* *resolver*  
silence in his own breast: he then communicated the  
*pecho*  
matter to his ministers; and after hearing their  
*asunto* *oir*  
opinions, took his resolution with a decisive firm-  
*tomar* *decidido*  
ness, which [ seldom ] follows such slow consultations.  
*pocas veces* *hallarse en tan espaciosa consultas.*  
His promptitude in execution was no less remarkable  
*notable*  
than his patience in deliberation. Though he had  
*poseer*  
naturally



naturally so little of | the martial turn, | that during the  
*guerrero*  
 most ardent, and bustling period of life, he remained  
*ardiente fogafo*  
 in the cabinet-inactive; yet when he chose at length  
*querer al fin*  
 to appear at the head of his armies, his mind was so  
*presentarse frente mente se hallaba*  
 formed for vigorous exertions in every direction, that  
*como formada para vigorosos esfuerzos,*  
 he acquired such knowledge in the art of war, and  
 such talents for command, as rendered him equal in  
*que hacerse*  
 reputation, and success to the most able generals of  
 the age.

---

SPANISH PROVERBS.

HE is a rich man, who hath God for his friend.  
 He is the best scholar, who hath learned, to live well.  
 A handful of | mother wit | is worth a bushel of learning.

*Puñado tino valer almud*

Change of weather finds discourse for fools.

*encontrar tonto.*

A pound of care will not pay an ounce of debt.

God comes to see, or look upon us, without a bell.

*campana.*

That's a wise delay; which makes the road safe.

*sabio dilacion, f. camino seguro.*

Cure your fore eyes only with your elbow.

*Curar doloroso, adj. ojo, m. codo, m.*

We talk, but God doth, what he pleases.

*hablar gustar.*

A wall

A wall between both best preserves friendship.

*Pared por mitad conser-var*

Setting down in writing is a lasting memory.

*Poner por escrito durable*

No price is great enough for good counsel.

If you love me, John, your deeds will tell me so.

*obra*

Let nothing affright you, but sin.

*amedrentar culpa.*

Vain-glory is a flower, which never comes to fruit.

*llegar*

A great good was never got with a little pains.

*bien*

Sloth is the key, to let in beggary.

*Pereza llegar á la mendicidat.*

He who spits against heaven, it will fall upon his face.

*escupir*

He who stumbles, and falls not, mends his pace.

*tropezar caer corregir*

Truths, and roses have thorns about them.

*espina á su alrededor.*

Follow, but do not run after good fortune.

*Seguir correr tras*

Anger is the weakness of the understanding.

*Colera flaqueza entendimiento.*

A competency leaves you wholly at your disposal.

*dexar disposicion.*

The fool's pleasures cost him very dear.

*tonto gusto*

Other virtues without prudence are a blind beauty.

*ciego, adj. belleza.*

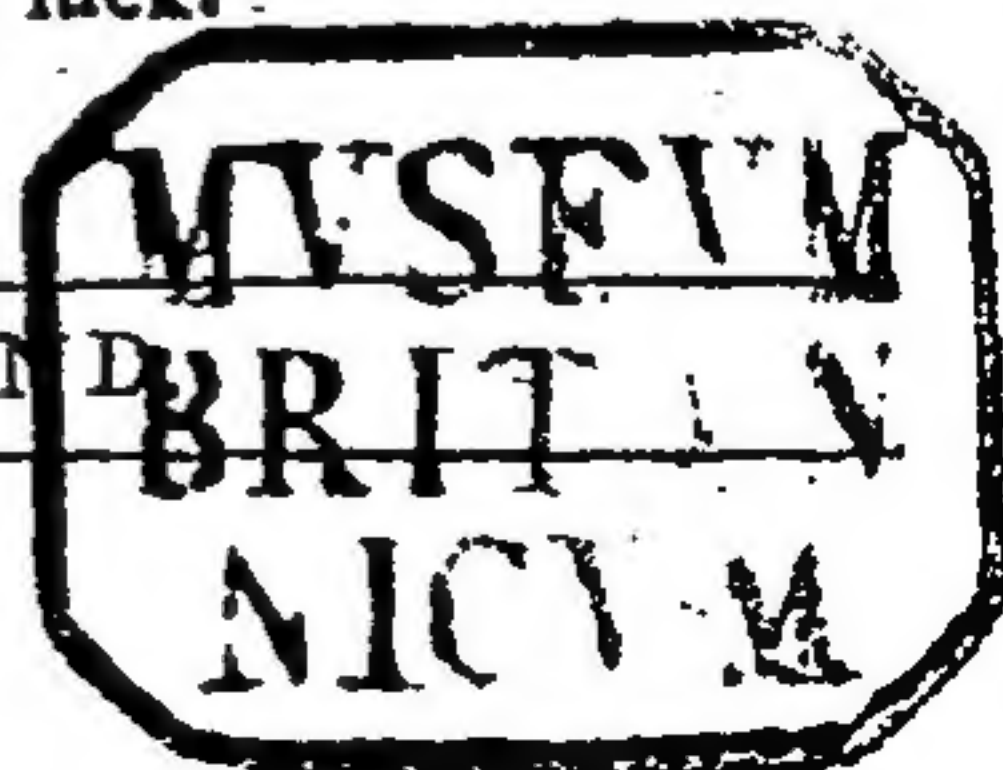
Years pass not over men's heads for nothing.

*sobre los hombros envans.*

A good man hath ever good luck.

*nunca*

THE END





# ADDITIONS and CORRECTIONS to my GRAMMAR,

besides those noted in the Introduction of this Volume.

*The First Number shows the Page; the Second the Line.*

iv. 20. *for que read de.*—4. 14. *abster la, &c. read lla, lle, lli, llo, llu.*—9. 28. *before to add and.*—12. 8. *Dat. b. the add to.*—14. 27. *for tafo & abro r. Talo & Ebro.*—15. 27. *after variation add but os.*—21. 3. *a. genders add and cases. 7. a. terminations add and precedes its substantive. 30. b. lose add uno, ninguno. 31. f. any r. a.*—28. 26. *f. exala. r. oxalá.*—36. 9. *f. daring. r. bold. 11. f. appearing r. alike. 15. f. premeditating r. civil. f. glorying r. proud. 17. f. dissembling r. cautious. 19. f. forcing r. galant.*—37. 22. *b. auxiliary add an.*—40. 2. *f. Ha r. He.*—49. 8. *f. seán r. sean.*—65. 12. *f. amabamos r. amáhamos.*—68. 21. *f. nostra r. nuestra.*—72. 15. *empiera r. empieza. after recomendar add regar, water, riega.*—73. 27. *divide r. divine.*—74. 32. *alk r. toast.*—80. 4. *pusie r. puse.*—84. 23. *af. sentir add Gerund sintiendo.*—85. 25. *degerir r. digerir. af. er- guir, erect, iergue, irguió.*—27. *herió r. hirió.*—94. 7. *voi r. voy.*—25. *relampguea r. relampaguea.*—96. 13. *be r. lie. 18. Plegue r. plega.*—105. 22. *this r. that.*—111. 14. *an an r. as an.*—116. 8. *will r. wilt.*—124. 33. *arripiento r. arrepiento.*—125. 9. *af. adjectives add and the adjectives.*—126. 28. *vas r. va.*—127. 10. *the pronouns are postponed, r. me, te, le, la, lo, se, nos, os, les, las, los follow.*—129. 18. *variation r. government.*—130. 7. *gona r. gana.*—131. 4. *riquezas r. riquezas.*—173. 27. *valeriosos r. valerosos.*—175. 6. *dexeronle r. dixeronle.*—177. 9. *de Madrid r. la Ma- drid.*—186. 28. *ventangs vela r. ventanas dela. 33. tela r. el- tímpano.*—187. 14. *dos ombros r. los hombros.*—188. 9. *intest r. intestines.*—189. 26. *charitativo r. caritativo.*—195. 20. *alquiter r. alquiler. 37. escuro r. obscuro.*—196. 7. *Bollino r. Pollino. 25. Foina, r. Fuina. 35. Leonillo r. Leonzillo.*—197. 10. *little r. great.*—198. 3. *Lucerneja r. Luciernaga. 10. Chirlito r. chorlito. 13. Puto r. Pato. 17. a wind-wiffer r. Kestril.*—199. 28. *Anguilla r. anguila.*—200. 32. *Nispolo r. Nispero.*—203. 38. *Gardolobo r. Gordolobo.*—204. 18. *asarabara r. asarabaca. 24. Ceguta r. Cicuta.*—209. 28. *Llanos r. Rellanos.*—210. 36. *Braferillo r. Braferilla.*—211. 6. *Parillas r. Parrillas. 11. vidrio r. vaso, 29. salvados r. salvado. 30. Arteza r. artesa.*—215. 14. *carreton de canon r. cureña. 28. vizera, r. visera.*—217. 4. *esculade r. esca- lade. 12. Pargar r. pagar.*—218. 12. *af. &c. add por ciento.*—219. 10. *af. pay add a part of.*—220. 18. *caxo r. caxa. 38. ca- brador r. cobrador.*—221. 2. *af. effectual add manner. 14. coast r. cost. 18. blot the—a man has on.*—228. 7. *nail on the head r. mark.*



Mark. 17. le *r.* lo.—231. 2. bablar *r.* hablar. 17. noticia *r.* noticia.—234. 6. Na *r.* Nada.—237. 38. es *r.* está.—240. 9. timpo *r.* tiempo. 21. cres *r.* creo. 22. preguntelo *r.* preguntalo. 29. desnudemolas *r.* desnudemollas. 30. pongamoles *r.* pongamollés.—242. 30. sea *r.* esté. 32. llorido *r.* llovido.—243. 3. qui *r.* que.—255. 3. quizás *r.* quiza. 18. hella *r.* halla.—257. 31. todo *r.* toda.—262. 17. dispues *r.* despues.—263. 11. miños *r.* niños.—264. 10. selo *r.* solo. 30. fillas *r.* fillas. cup-board *r.* side-board.—269. 16. yake *r.* take. 34. voronil *r.* varonil.—271. 14. this *r.* any. 15. esta *r.* una.—272. 9. 6 *r.* ó. 10. Fodos *r.* Todos. 23. ciudad *r.* ciudad.—273. 14. mo *r.* me. 35. con *r.* de.—277. 7. de *r.* por.—280. 15. ma *r.* me.—284. 5. sombre *r.* sobre.—302. 14. en el mas cercano *r.* a la mas cercana.—305. 24. son *r.* están.—306. 28. colar *r.* color.—320. 33. pagayo *r.* papagayo.—330. 20. Señor (ó muy Señor mio.) *r.* Querido amigo, con mucho gusto.—335. 10. darlos *r.* darles.—339. 22. loque *r.* todo.

### ADDITIONS and CORRECTIONS to This Volume.

• v. 19. It is, &c. *r.* the singular number denotes one thing only; as, &c. Plural implies more than one.—vi. 13. on *r.* of.—14. 35. or which *r.* which, or who.—15. 10. in that *r.* since.—28. *af.* requires *add* us.—46. 14. *af.* letters. *add* And it may be rendered into English sometimes by *they*, as in the said examples: others by *one*; as, *se creeria*, one would think: at others by the indefinite words, *people, men, &c.*; as, *se piensa*, people think; but it is generally Englished by the pronoun *it*, and converting the word that follows it from the active voice into passive; as, *se cree que*, it is thought that; *se habia dicho que*, it has been said that.—48. 2. bigger *r.* larger.—49. 28. tiring one *r.* tiresome.—53. 11. b. scholar *add* a.—61. 3. no plural *r.* no singular. 6. errados *r.* errados.—69. 29. verddaro *r.* verdadero.—74. 35. \* belongs to page 42. 28. abster Estoy.—99. 36. that could *r.* it might.—122. 7. quiero *r.* quiere.—123. 17. algunu *r.* alguna.—124. 4. belly *r.* stomach. 5. vientre *r.* estomago. 10. bellies *r.* estomagos.—132. 22. for *r.* aunque.—133. at blot.—134. 23. under that *r.* paraque.—145. 30. under which *r.* del qual.